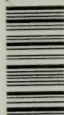




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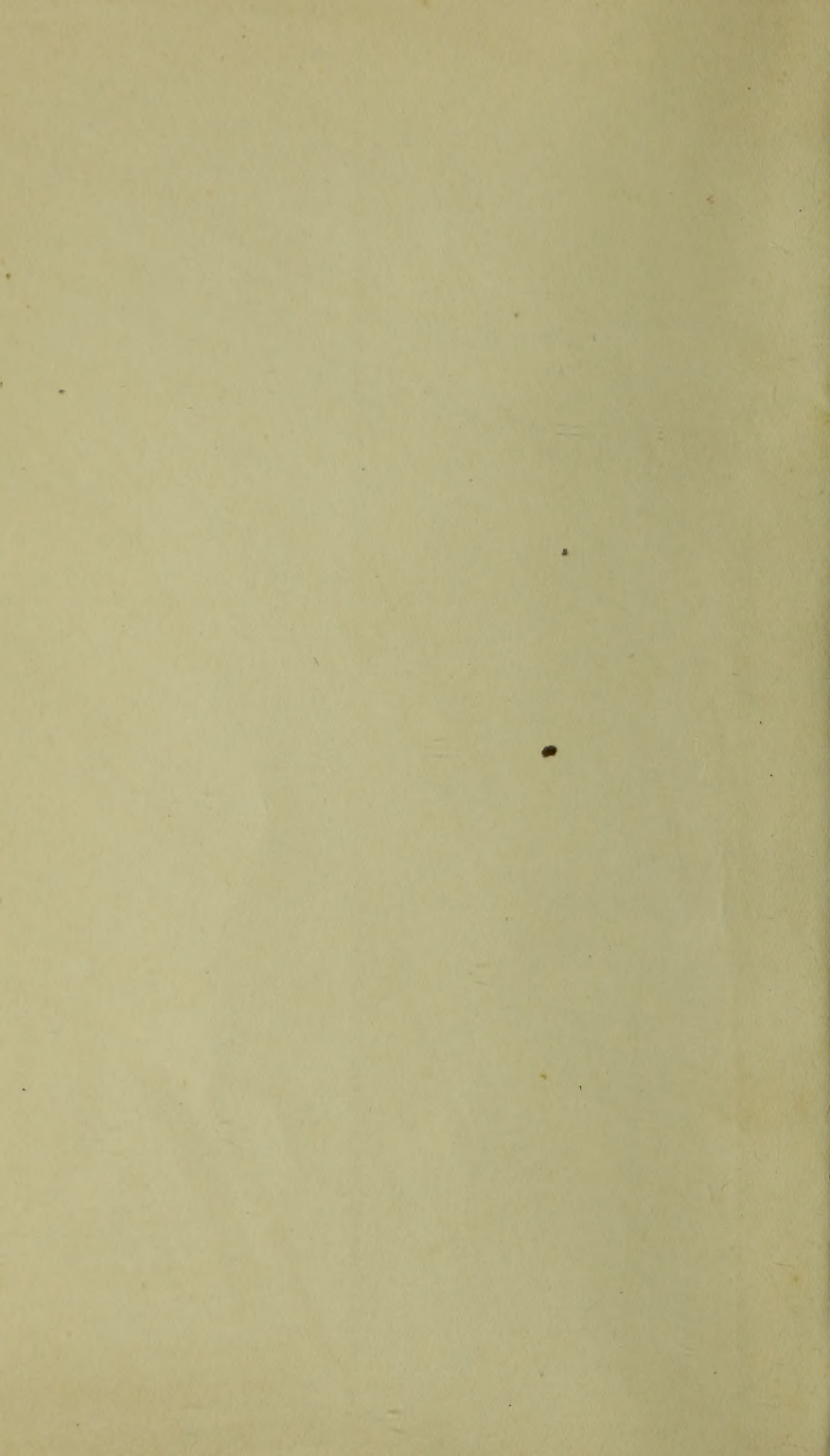
A CASE FOR THE FORMATION
OF A NEW PROVINCE

"UNITED MAHARASHTRA"

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SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA PUBLICATION





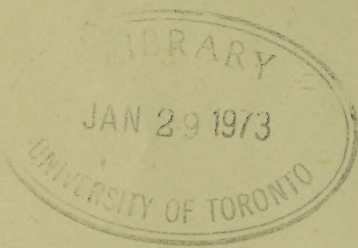
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FOREWORD

The principal demand of the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad purports to be that a new province to be called Samyukta Maharashtra, consisting of contiguous Marathi-speaking areas, as a Constituent Unit of the Indian Union be created. The Parishad has been making efforts with a view to getting distinct recognition for this province by educating public opinion in these areas and getting it realised in the shortest period of time. It is quite necessary that the Marathi-speaking people should know what their province is going to be like, in respect of its geographical boundaries, population, economic condition and possibilities.

The present work is an attempt in the direction of visualising as clear a picture as possible of this contemplated province. There are no two opinions that provinces hereafter should be formed on the linguistic basis. All are agreed in regard to its theoretical aspect. All the same, they have not before their mind's eye how such a province will figure out in practical affairs. In the absence of such a clear vision this demand of linguistic provinces amounts to a mere belief, unsupported by cogent reasoning. It is not enough for anyone to believe in the rightness of a thing. It is necessary to back it up by ceaseless action for its realisation. It is only a conscious knowledge of all the aspects of our demand that will impel us to such action.

The Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad has published some tracts, leaflets and pamphlets, in support of this demand. Various writers have also usefully contributed to its discussion in the press. Yet the need has always been felt for a comprehensive, if brief, work giving all the relevant information regarding the proposal of a United Maharashtra. If this work fulfils that need, it will surely create a new enthusiasm amongst the protagonists of this demand.

It was by no means easy to collect information as regards the possible revenues of the United Maharashtra that we have

in mind. In the present posture of things, the Marathi-speaking areas have been distributed in two distinct provinces of the Indian Union, a number of Indian States and a foreign territory like Goa under the Portuguese domination. Therefore, the possibly correct figure of the revenues of the United Maharashtra, could be worked out only by adding together the revenues of all the Marathi-speaking districts in these territories. The Governments of Bombay and C. P. made this information available and therefore we are in a position to state as correctly in figures, as possible the revenues of the Government of the future United Maharashtra. Other relevant information in regard to population, land under the plough, industries etc., has been collected also on the basis of various Government blue-books and publications.

Mr. Y. K. Sovani, one of the organisers of the Parishad put through the work of coordinating and collecting all this information in the form of this book. From the beginning, he was guided in his work by such an eminent economist and public man as Principal D. R. Gadgil of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. Mr. Sovani has freely drawn on the pamphlets previously written by Principal Gadgil for the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad. The Parishad is deeply indebted to Principal Gadgil for his very valuable help and to Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar for having read the book in its manuscript form and made a number of useful suggestions.

The original work of Mr. Sovani was in Marathi and the same is now being rendered into English with some suitable alterations by Mr. T. V. Parwate, a wellknown Bombay journalist, who carried out this translation work with surprising speed and to whom cordial thanks of the Parishad are due. The introductory part of this book contains a little of ancient and medieval history of Maharashtra. That a common historical and cultural background makes for national homogeneity to a considerable extent is the only object in making a brief reference to this history. We hasten to add here, as clearly as we may, that we do not base our demand for a United Maharashtra on such an appeal to the past. The only principle that we regard as fundamental and conclusive while

making this demand is, that with a view to creating a powerful sovereign state like the Indian Union, its constituents must be culturally and spiritually homogenous. One of the main determining factors of such homogeneity of a given population, is undoubtedly a common language.

SHANKARRAO DEO,

President,

SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA PARISHAD.

INTRODUCTORY

When we speak of India or the Indian Union as a federal state, we understand that its constituent units are autonomous within their political boundaries and that they are coming together and creating a federal state for certain geographical, cultural, historical and economic considerations, by their own free will. The implication is obvious that they are delegating certain powers to the federal state in their own interests. Like the Indian Union, the United States of America is also a federal state. But the main distinction between the Indian Union and the American federation, is, that whereas distinctly separate political states came together and formed a Union there, those in India were merely provinces under the domination of the British Unitary power, brought into being for sheer administrative convenience. They were given provincial autonomy and they, in theory, decided to come together as federal units of the Indian Union. So long as the provinces were not autonomous, and the central British power was paramount, there was no particular need for these provinces to be homogeneous Units. In any case that did not come in the way of day-to-day administration. The British went on subjugating territory after territory in India and the provinces were formed without any plan or design. There was no particular principle involved in the creation of these provinces.

Political reformers in India have always been alive to the fact that this unprincipled formation of provinces was a political anomaly and led to a number of difficulties. The demand, therefore, in favour of homogeneous linguistic provinces was being made from time to time on the platform of the Indian National Congress and elsewhere. Provinces in British India were made completely autonomous under the Government of India act of 1935. Since then the demand for linguistic provinces became more vocal and more emphatic. It assumed the form of a strong movement in about 1937 when Provincial Autonomy became a political fact. The Indian National Congress had always stood for the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis and it translated its conviction into

practice by providing for linguistic provinces in its own constitution, which was adopted in 1921. Yet curiously enough, Maharashtra was divided into four different provinces in the Congress Constitution itself.

Some of the British administrators had also recognised that Indian Provinces were artificially formed. Lord Curzon distinctly held this view and insisted on redistribution, and was of the opinion that linguistic provinces promoted administrative convenience. In 1911, Lord Hardinge expressed himself as follows :—

“ We are satisfied that it is in the highest degree desirable to give the Hindi-speaking people now included within the Province of Bengal a separate administration. These people have hitherto been unequally yoked with the Bengalis and have never therefore had a fair opportunity for development.”

In another place he said :

“ No greater facilities can be given to the people of India than fostering of local patriotism by the construction of a new map on the ethnological and linguistic basis and the consequent friendly interracial competition for civilised progress and ultimate autonomy.”

Lord Hardinge had in mind the question of that Hindi-speaking population which was incorporated in the Province of Bengal as it then was. Yet the fact remains that as far back as 1911, even the British rulers recognised the necessity of reconsidering the unnatural and artificial formation of provinces in India. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report on constitutional reforms published in 1919 was even more explicit on this point. The Report said :—

“ We are impressed with the artificial and often inconvenient character of existing administrative units. We have seen how historical reasons brought them about. We cannot doubt that the business of Government would be simplified if administrative units were both smaller and in favour of linguistic or racial units of Government. But we are bound to indicate our own clear opinion that whenever such redistributions are necessary and can be effected by a process of consent, the attempt to do so should be

made and therefore we desire that it should be recognised as one of the earliest duties incumbent upon all the reformed Provincial Governments to test the Provincial opinion upon schemes directed to that end."

The Joint Parliamentary Board which considered the Montford Reforms Bill also observed :—

"A measure of responsible Government has been introduced in the nine Governor's Provinces. But these units have been shaped as explained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report by the Military, political or administrative exigencies or conveniences of the moment and with small regard to the natural affinities or wishes of the people. Several of the Provinces present features rivalling in their heterogeneity, to India herself. The populations of three of them, Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces, exceed 40 millions. We admit that, for administrative purposes when several units are subordinated to a central unit, it is desirable that a number of such units should be small. We are, however, now considering the difficulties in the working of responsible government in India and we feel that these difficulties are certainly enhanced by reason of the large sizes of the Provinces, their artificial and unnatural boundaries and the heterogeneity in their population."

The Simon Commission, in its report made the following remarks :—

"There is a considerable body of opinion in India which calls for some readjustment of boundaries and redistribution of areas and we entirely share the views of those who think that the present arrangement is not altogether satisfactory. Existing provincial boundaries in more than one case embrace areas and places of no natural affinity and sometimes separate those who might under a different scheme be more naturally united If those who speak the same language form compact, and self-contained area so situated and endowed as to be able to support its existence as a separate unit, there is no doubt that the use of a common speech is a strong and natural basis for provincial individuality. But it is not

the only test—race, religion, economic interest, geographical continuity, a due balance between country and town and between coastline and interior may all be relevant factors. Most important of all perhaps for practical purposes is the largest possible measure of general agreement on the changes proposed both on the side of the area that is gaining and on the side of the area that is losing territory.”

Responsible Government is a lower political status than provincial autonomy and what was enforced under the Montford Act was only partial responsible government. Even then, the British rulers felt the necessity of provincial redistribution. How much greater is the need therefore, for revising this unnatural, unprincipled state of affairs when all provinces have become not only autonomous but also autonomous units of a free and self-governing Indian Union. Expressing his opinion on the Simon Commission's proposal, Lord Irwin explained how he could change the present provincial boundaries and create new provinces. He said :—

“ It would be for the new administrations themselves to take up such cases as they arise. Provision will have to be made in the Constitution Act for this purpose. We think that the actual alteration of boundary should be carried out by an Order in Council, but that the initiative should come from the Provinces concerned and should receive the concurrence of the Central Government and the Legislature. It is possible that in the future it may be found desirable to constitute new Governor's Provinces either by a sub-division or amalgamation of existing areas. We think that power to create a new Governor's Province should be reserved to the Crown and to Parliament but that appropriate provision should be made in the Constitution Act to ensure that the Provinces affected under the Central Government are given adequate opportunities for expressing their views.”

It is because the British Government recognised the urgency of the redistribution of Provinces that the Government of India act of 1935 brought into being the new provinces of Orrisa, Sind and N. W. F. P. The 1935 Act provided powers for creating such provinces by its section 290. Even the Government

of India act of 1919 had provided for powers to redistribute provinces by its Section 60.

In 1937, in eight of the eleven Provinces of India, the Congress Ministries assumed power. As a natural result thereof, the question of linguistic provinces assumed immediate importance. The Indian National Congress had already recognised the principle of linguistic provinces in 1921 and had even carried it out into practice by having such provinces in its own constitution. Indian political leaders had always recognised that a self-governing India could never be a unitary state. This was recognised in explicit terms by the Nehru Committee which produced a draft constitution for India in 1928. "Although we speak of India as a nation we are not oblivious to the fact that it is as great as a continent, that its various provinces have their own separate languages and distinctive cultures, their customs and manners differ largely and although in a broad sense India is one geographically and culturally, its diversity is immense and we have always aimed at unity in diversity. The Government of a country of such a continental dimensions must necessarily be federal in character, allowing internal autonomy to its various homogeneous constituent units. In the words of the Nehru Report this universal truth was recognised in the following words :—

"Everyone knows that the present distribution of provinces in India has no rational basis. It is merely due to accident and the circumstances attending the growth of British power in India. As a whole, it has little to do with geographical or historical or economic or linguistic reasons. Even from the purely administrative point of view, it is not a success. It is clear that there must be a redistribution of Provinces. What principle should govern this redistribution? Partly geographical and partly economic and financial, but the main considerations must necessarily be the wishes of the people and the linguistic unity of the area concerned." (*Nehru Report*, Pp. 61, 69.)

Accordingly, its recommendation was that "The redistribution of provinces should take place on a linguistic basis on the

demand of the majority of the population of the area concerned, subject to financial and administrative considerations.”

All of this means that both the British rulers and the Indian political reformers held alike that the existing arrangement of provinces was anomalous and needed a change urgently. The only question was when and how that change was to be brought about. The Government of India act of 1935, created some new provinces. But the question was not dealt with in a radical manner. The Province of Madras was the first to initiate a real movement in favour of linguistic provinces. With the introduction of provincial autonomy, certain areas of the province of Madras realised that their autonomy meant nothing to them, because their province was not homogenous. Especially the people of Andhra felt greatly embarrassed and they decided finally and firmly that they must have a province of their own. The Kannada-speaking people in Bombay province felt likewise and demanded a separate province of the Kannada-speaking people. They held that a common language mainly contributed to territorial and cultural homogeneity and on that basis the new provinces must be built, if the benefits of political freedom were to be realised. It was of no use to maintain multilingual, heterogeneous provinces. In 1938, the Madras Legislative Assembly passed a resolution in favour of the creation of the Province of Andhra. In the C. P. Legislative Assembly was passed a resolution in the same year in favour of the creation of a province called the “Mahavidarbha” for the Marathi-speaking areas. The Congress party being in power, it had to consider seriously these pressing demands. Hitherto, the Congress had adopted linguistic provinces both in principle and in practice so far as the administration of the Indian National Congress was concerned. The question now was to bring it into practice in the administration of the country itself..

All of a sudden came the war and all such questions of domestic political reform were relegated to the background. The supreme question was that of national liberation. But they could not be forgotten for all time. In 1946, came the fresh elections. Congress was returned to power by large majorities and Congress ministries began to function in several pro-

vines. During the years 1945 to 1947, things marched on with electric speed, bringing great political transformations in their wake. In accordance with the scheme of the three British Cabinet Ministers, the Constituent Assembly came into being and after the 15th of August 1947, it has been turned into a sovereign constitution-making body for India. The work is still on the anvil and tackling the problem of linguistic provinces in all its practical bearings is but part of its work. The question is no more restricted to an area here or an area there. Most of the multilingual provinces have taken it up and the legislatures of Madras, Bombay and C. P. have demanded of the constitution-making body that they do take steps towards the creation of suitable, linguistic provinces. In some provinces, this movement has assumed serious, if not alarming proportions and the Constituent Assembly has to take decisive measures in this behalf. The Indian National Congress is not only pledged to support the demand for linguistic provinces by reason of its old ideals and policies but it has also held out the promise in reaffirmation thereof in the Election Manifesto issued in the year 1945.

Few would advocate the adoption of the unitary principle for the constitution of an Indian Government. The fulfilment of India's political growth must culminate in a federal state consisting of powerful constituent units formed of natural linguistic regions and enjoying complete internal autonomy. It is commonly regarded that India is a nation on the strength of its broad cultural oneness and geography. But almost every factor that is found to create a sense of separateness is to be found definitely within the vast territories of this country. The economic and geographic regions are many and distinct ; and there are marked differences of race, language and religion. In spite, however, of these differences, the vast bulk of, at least the non-Muslim people have such a feeling of commonness of tradition and civilization and so realise the advantages of political and economic unity that they are strongly in favour of the formation of Indian Union. In these circumstances, the demarcation of appropriate federating units that will serve to build up a strong Indian Union is a task of great and immediate importance with us. Therefore, it is very necessary to consider what the constituents of this efficient and

powerful Indian Union should be like. Are we going to perpetuate the provinces as they were made by the British?

In the modern period of Indian history, the Musalmans and the Mahrattas had established their empires in India, but they never disturbed the natural formation of Provinces in India. Indeed, the character of British domination over India and that of either the Moghuls or the Mahrattas are entirely different. The latter were mediaeval in character. They were content with nominal suzerainty over the Sardars and Saranjamdars of local and provincial areas and recovering a certain levy thereof. At the most they appointed their Subedars over provinces, who collected imperial dues and did not bother about the internal administration. The life of the people in large areas, therefore, remained altogether undisturbed. The Mahrattas were Hindus but when they established their power over other Hindu principalities and kingdoms, they were regarded as alien. It was the all-pervading power of the British that brought all Indians together on the basis of common grievances and grouses against the foreign power and developed and strengthened among them the feeling of a common nationality. Had the British not come to India and the country developed from a feudal into a modern capitalist or socialist state, the natural linguistic divisions of India would have been the constituent units of that federal state. In most of the federations, formed in the past, the states, the provinces or other federating units had ordinarily a long history of politically separate existence before the formation of the federation. Such was the case with the states of North America, the Cantons of Switzerland, Provinces of Canada or the States of Australia. Had the British not come to India, there might have survived several independent states, brought into existence for racial, cultural or linguistic considerations. The British imperial power saw no necessity to maintain any such states and the paramount power went on carving out provinces as it went on conquering the whole country piecemeal. That state of affairs cannot continue when the British imperial power has withdrawn itself and India is a federal state, an independent Sovereign power, comprising several far-flung vastly dissimilar provinces. The provinces of today have been formed on no particular principle and it would be anomalous and idle to

continue them as they are. The other federations mentioned above, were therefore, not faced with the problem of the formation of federating units. In India, the problem is acute because the federating act is being performed not by units previously independent but is taking place on the basis of provinces which were formed by historical accident and have been mere administrative divisions of a highly centralised unitary government. These provincial units have no meaning in the new context. They cannot be the federating units because a number of them are of such composite character that they form small potential federations in themselves. Therefore, if the work of the Assembly of forming the constitution of an Indian federation is to proceed on significant and durable lines the attempt to form the federating units must precede and not follow the finalising of the constitution of the Union.

If the formation of the federating units is thus urgent as a preliminary step, a basis must be indicated on which the quest of the federating units can be fruitfully conducted. A federation is the result of the coming together of units who are conscious of separate identity ; the federating units must therefore be formed of regions, the peoples of which are conscious of their own separate identity and have a feeling of unity. A sense of oneness among peoples because of commonness of history and tradition, race, language or religion will obviously give the basis of the federating units. Our request is for an area where homogeneity with reference to political action and political allegiance is found existent. Difference in geographical factors or in economic conditions does not ordinarily vitiate a sense of political unity and within even a large political unit it is always possible to provide for regional differences by divisions into administrative areas or by the introduction of the principle of local autonomy.

On the basis of the test given above the linguistic principle will be seen to prescribe the proper limits for political units especially in southern India. That the federating units should be unilingual might be easily taken for granted. A variety of languages would make democratic government very difficult in a unit. Given the language test the regions where Marathi is the dominant tongue would yield one large contiguous unit

which should be the federating unit for this area. Within the area itself there are no factors indicating any smaller federating units being formed. The primary federating unit should obviously be as large as political homogeneity permits. This makes for ease in the working not only of the Union but is advantageous also from the point of view of the federating unit itself. Success of schemes of economic planning and social welfare as well as the possession of political strength depend on the largeness of territory and resources commanded by a political unit. In a federation where large powers in respect of economic matters are vested in the federating unit an unnecessary splitting up of areas in the federating units is highly wasteful. The influence that a people will wield in the affairs of the Union will also depend to a considerable extent on their economic and political strength. A set of small units will naturally not command the same position as one large unit and therefore, the largest possible homogeneous unit should everywhere be formed into the federating unit.

Examining the specific question of Maharashtra, it is easy to show that the whole region inhabited by people speaking Marathi should form one federating unit. More than any other region of unilingual people in India, unified Maharashtra will be found to have complete political homogeneity. Not only would be the language spoken in this tract be one but the literary traditions of all the peoples would be the same. There have been no rigid barriers in the past in any kind of contact over the whole territory of this unified Maharashtra. In social structure, the similarity among the most distant parts is remarkable. The three main classes of the people of Maharashtra, Marathas, Mahars and Brahmins are spread more or less uniformly over all this territory and among all these different caste groups there is not only a feeling of oneness but also a considerable interchange in social relationship. The religious and cultural traditions of the people of the entire tract are the same. The saints they revere, the heroes they worship, the historical memories they treasure are all the same. Within no sphere of social or cultural life could any definite line of demarcation be drawn in the territory of unified Maharashtra and there is no particular part of it which, as a whole does not share in the sense of commonness. This is not only

so to-day but seems to have always been the case through historical times. Therefore, the political allegiance of a unified Maharashtra will be firmly grounded in the sentiments of the people and in their feeling of unity.

It will not be out of place to cite here a few facts from the history of Maharashtra. About the year 1200 A.D., the area was inhabited by a Marathi-speaking population as it is to-day. It may be that they did not call themselves Marhattas but short of a specific nomenclature they were aware of their homogeneity and distinctness from others. At about this time, that is, the twelfth century A.D. came to prominence the Mahanubhava Cult which was a great protagonist of the Marathi language and the boundaries of Maharashtra as they were defined by this cult in its religious books, cover as large an area as is populated to-day by Marathi-speaking people. There are several theories as to when and how this region came to be called "Maharashtra". This region has been named as such in the fifth century B.C. But the Marhatta people are mentioned as such in the third century A.D. The Brihadaranyaka, the Boudhayana, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata make frequent references to several places included in to-day's Maharashtra. But Maharashtra is not mentioned as such anywhere in these ancient books. Varahamihara probably mentions for the first time (490 A.D.) in his 'Brihat Samhita' this region as "Maharashtra" and the geography of Vidarbha has also been specified as being to the south-east of Central India. Several centuries before Christ, the word "Maharashtra" had come into vogue but its precise limits have nowhere been defined. The oldest and the most explicit mention made of Maharashtra is to be found in a volume known as 'Mahavansh' from Ceylon. The mention is as follows "The Mourya Chakravati Ashok sent Thero Mahadharaka Rakhita to Maharashtra" This volume dates about 520 to 540 A.D.

Maharashtra was also known as "Dakshinapatha". Aswamedha was the King of this "Dakshinapatha". Dakshinapatha included Vidarbha, Kuntala, Aparanta and Pratishthanaka. The *Mahabharata* mentions Aparanta. Vidarbha, Kuntala, Aparanta and Ashmaka were regarded parts of Maha-

ashtra before Vararuchi, who lived between 800 to 600 B. C. But even they together are not referred to as one single Maharashtra. But probably they were regarded as such by some, since the days of Vararuchi. Vararuchi's *Prakrita Prakash* makes such mention. All of which amounts to saying that the word Maharashtra had come into usage several centuries before Christ.

In an inscription at Aiholi by Ravikeerti which dates back to 634 A. D., he says that Satyashraya Pulakeshi of the Chalukyas became a sovereign of three Maharashtras which consisted of 99000 villages. Vatsyayana in his *Kamasutra* makes ironical references to women in Maharashtra to describe their customs and manners.

The well-known Chinese traveller, Huenatsang writes in his travelogue about Konkanpur and Maharashtra.

The term nation is not necessarily applied to all those who speak the same language. Yet it is generally believed that community of language largely makes for a common nationality. Regional languages had begun to develop with the rise of the Chalukyas. The Maharashtra language developed with the rise of Shatavahanas. Maharashtri became the language of administration and literature. Vararuchi mentions Shouraseni, Magadhi, Paishachi and Maharashtri as four regional languages. Probably Maharashtra derived its name from the language of the people residing within its boundaries.

The Aryan tribes known as 'Rattas' began to colonise in Maharashtra in the second century B. C. They were variously known as Ratta, Rathi or Rashtrika and they called themselves Maharatti or Maharatta. Their country came to be called after them as Maharatta and its Sanskrit modification is no other than Maharashtra. The Ashokan inscriptions mention the Rashtrikas and their Rashtra or nation, which presumably is Maharashtra. Maharashtra in ancient times was a big dense forest and since the Ratta Aryas colonised it, it came to be called after them as Maharashtra. Maharatta is an archaic form of Marhatta and those charitably disposed men and women mentioned in the inscriptions at Naneghat, and Kanheri are described as Maharathis and Maharathis. There

is a school of thought which believes that the Ratta Aryas entered and spread in the country of the Mahars. The Mahars and the Rattas first fought each other and later united and the country came to be called after both of them as Maharatta. The Bhojas otherwise, known as 'Bhoi' lived in Maharashtra before the great war of the Kouravas. The Maharss come from the stock of the Shakas. After the Shakas, the Shatavahanas gained ascendancy in Maharashtra and these Shatavashnas are regarded as Andhras. It would appear that the Andhras originally belonged to Maharashtra and it is doubtful whether they also dominated over Telingana. Their chief seat of power was at Paithan and their old coins and epigraphs are still traced in Maharashtra itself. The Shatavahana Chronology is known as that of Andhras. Even to-day, the Andhras community still resides in Yeotmal and Chanda Districts in C. P. Some of them speak Marathi and some Telugu. In the Beras, Mane or the Manya Kunbis were one of its communities. Bhoi, Koli, Mahar, Ratta, Manya, were the several communities that lived in Maharashtra, but the Mahars and Rattas were in a majority. All of them combined and became one beyond recognition and their country came to be called Maharashtra or Maharatta. The Maharashtra civilization developed out of the intermixed life of the original Drivadas and the invading Aryas-Rattas. The Aryans probably began to colonise in the Dandakaranya. Before that the Ratta Aryas or the Rashtrakutas had established several small principalities in Maharashtra as will be obvious from the edicts of Ashoka on the inscriptions in Neneghat. The Ratta Aryas belonging to the Manavya, Saindraka, Yadava, Kadamb, sects established themselves in Dandakaranya as Gramkootas (Patils), Rashtrakootas (Deshmukhs), Maharashtrakootas (Sar Deshmukhs). There is considerable likeness in the names of these sects of Ratta Aryas and the surnames of the principal 96 Maratta families such as Mane, Shinde, Kadam, Jadhav, etc. Before the Aryas made inroads in Dandakaranya such aboriginals as the Shabars, Bhils, Gonds, Katkaris, Thakurs, Kolis, Nagas etc., lived.

Several dynasties had had their day in Maharashtra. After the Mouryas came the Shatavahanas, when the Andhrabhrityas (Shatvahanas) declined the Rattas gained ascendancy for

a time. The Chalukyas succeeded them. Among them Pulkeshi deserves special mention. Again came to power the Rashtrakutas and once over again the Chalukyas. In the 12th Century the Yadavas rose and Devagiri or Doulatabad was their seat of power. In this family, came to prominence Ramdeo-rao Yadav alias Jadhav whose dynasty was uprooted by the Musalmans and in whose days the great Dnyaneshwar composed his *magnum opus* "Dnyaneshwari". While the Rashtrakutas, the Chalukyas, the Yadavas, ruled in the Maharashtra up the ghats, the Shilahars ruled in the Konkan from Thana to Kolhapur. What happened to Maharashtra after the advent of Moslems is common knowledge. The Moslems dominated over Maharashtra for three or four centuries after the Yadavas. The Great Shivaji founded the Marhatta Raj in 17th century A.D. and it maintained itself for a couple of centuries amidst constant conflicts with Moslems and others. The Peshawas in cooperation with Maratha Chieftains widely spread the Marhatta Kingdom, so much so that it assumed the proportions of an empire. The Marhattas marched as far as Atak in the north-west of India. They were ultimately subjugated by the British in 1818. The consolidation of British power in Maharashtra is a matter of very recent history.

The first consciousness of separate nationality quickened in the Marhatta mind in 12th or the 13th century A.D. as the religious scriptures of the Mahanubhavas would testify. The Marhattas have been variously described as very distinct from others as brave and courageous. Huenatsang described them in 640 A.D. as loyal and devoted, intolerant towards the cowards, determined and grateful and finally absolutely revengeful towards their enemies. These and other characteristics of the Marhattas shone ever so brightly during the days of their rise to power. But what is far more important is, the cultural achievement of the feeling of oneness based on the development of the common language of their own, Viz. Marathi. While some scholars hold that Marathi is derived from Sanskrit, others trace its derivation to Pali, while certain others opine that it is a product of the Prakrit Bhasha—Maharashtri. It appears reasonable however to conclude that Marathi is a combination of the two Prakrit languages Maharashtri and Apabhhransha and its fairly definable origin could be traced to

the seventh century. Since then it was a spoken language in Maharashtra. Till the 12th century it could not boast of any literature worth the name, as Sanskrit still dominated the intellectual life of the cultured people. The learned always resorted to Sanskrit for composing their works. It is only in 983 A. D. that we first come across a sentence written in grammatical Marathi occurring in the inscription in the temple of Gomateshwar at Shravanbelgol in the Mysore state. The exact words of the sentence are "Shri Chavundaraye Karaviyale." We come across another Marathi inscription at Patan near Chalisgaon (in East Khandesh) which was inscribed in the year 226 A. D. Marathi literature began to run its course in the 12th Century A. D. Mukundaraja may be said to be the first author in Marathi. He was followed by Dnyaneshwar in the 13th century. Between these two come the Mahanubhavas with their copious literature in Marathi. Indeed, Marathi was the only language of their religious disquisitions. Dnyaneshwari is universally regarded as the first and the foremost literary work in Marathi even to this day. Dnyaneshwar brought all the Vedantic lore into the language of the great mass of the people in Maharashtra. Indeed, the literature of the poet-saints has very greatly contributed to the promotion of the feeling of oneness in Maharashtra. All the poet-saints that lived after Dnyaneshwar till the 17th Century canalised all the ancient Vedic and Historic lore in the Marathi language. It is by common consent regarded as a great historic and cultural achievement. The Mahanubhava school, Dnyaneshwar, Namdeo, Janabai, Ekanath, Tukaram, and a host of others really promoted the sentiment of oneness amongst the extensively spread Marathi speaking people in India. The Varkari school spread far and wide all over Maharashtra. This feeling of oneness was galvanised by the great Shivaji into a political force. The Maharashtra which is culturally one is really the creation of these poet-saints. The 'Vithoba' of Pandharpur is their national deity, 'Gyanaba Tukaram' is their devotional chant, and "Har Har Mahadeo" is their war-cry. These three constitute an indissoluble bond that inextricably entertwines the Marhattas from Nagpur Bhandara to Belgaum-Goa. The literature of these Marhatta saints reached the lowest layers of the Marathi-speaking people

and a new common cultural bond was forged for all Marathi speaking people to keep them together. 'As their new philosophy transcended all castes, creeds and communities, it necessarily developed a feeling of unity and solidarity among all those who came under the influence of this inspired literature, and the linguistic nationality of the Marhattas became a firmly founded reality. Nobody can deny that Maharashtra like all India has been divided into numerous castes, sub-castes, communities and classes. Yet a supervening emotion of being the sons and daughters of Maharashtra securely holds them together because of this great binding force of a common language, namely, Marathi. The chronicle of Mahikavati attempts a comprehensive definition of the Marhatta society. It embraces all those who are covered by the 96 families of the Marhattas and several other so-called high and low communities in Maharashtra as "Marhattas". This goes to prove that even as far back as the 15th century, Maharashtra was regarded as the motherland of all those who claimed Marathi as their mother tongue. This feeling was further strengthened by the political achievement of Shivaji the Great. There is enough historical evidence to prove that in the intellectual and psychological make up of Shivaji the promotion and protection of Hindu religion, culture and also the promotion and protection of the national language Marathi had as honoured a place as a political ambition.

The object of giving all this historical information here is to point out that a feeling of a common nationality is traditionally there among all Marathi-speaking people, that there is cultural homogeneity and linguistic unity among them. They can also be distinguished as a separate entity from others. There are certain national traits in the Marhatta character which may be specified as special features peculiar to them only. If they, now divided into four different political divisions, are brought together in a single political unit to be called United Maharashtra, it will be a great solidified force in itself and be a pillar of strength to the Indian Union also.

Maharashtra cannot be divided further, either from economic or geographical considerations. Of late, certain Konkani-speaking people have been advocating a separate province of

Konkan because Konkan's geographical and economic condition is somewhat different from the rest of Maharashtra and because in the most southern parts of Konkan a dialect called Konkani is spoken. But this demand is scarcely tenable. For, at least for a full thousand years, Konkan was never politically independent and was always regarded as an extension of the Maharashtra up the Ghats. This idea originated with some people in Goa and Karwar. The feeling of separation among the Goans and Karwaris may be explained as a result of Portuguese domination of Goa and the inclusion of Karwar in Karnatak. Their linguistic intercourse with their Marathi-speaking fellowmen became strained and estranged. In Savantvadi, Ratnagiri, Thana and Kolaba, which constitute a major portion of Konkan, the people are vitally and organically bound up with the others in Maharashtra, both economically and linguistically and they can never support the idea of their separation from Maharashtra. Even in respect of the Konkani speakers, their literary and record language is the Standard Marathi of Poona, Bombay and Nagpur. Even if Konkani is to be written, the script used is Deoanagari. Konkani began to be written in Goa in Roman characters also, but that is obviously due to Portuguese influence. As a consequence thereof, some Portuguese words also crept into Kokani. But there is hardly any literature worth the name in Konkani. The epigraphs found in Goa easily establish that their language is the Marathi of the day. A dialect can never aspire to be a language. Grierson who surveyed all Indian languages and wrote a comprehensive report says that Konkani could never be a separate language. There were no literary compositions in it. Whatever the Konkani-speaking people have written, has been written only in the standard Marathi. The Konkani was further derived from the same Prakrit from which Marathi developed and it is no more than a dialect of Marathi, contrary to claims by Catholic missionaries from Goa and Mangalore. Grierson, has also denied that Konkani was derived from an old dialect called Saraswati Balabhasha. Dr. Sukhtankar who made an inquiry into the origin and growth of the Konkani has also placed on record the view that Konkani was not a separate language at all, but a mere dialect of Marathi. The religious books written by Missionaries for

the Konkani-speaking people are also done in standard Marathi. All this easily proves that Konkani is not a separate language and there is no ground whatever for creating a separate province of Konkani-speaking people. Even if it was to be done its limits would have to be restricted only to Goa and Karwar which is highly impracticable. Goa and Karwar must be absorbed in some neighbouring province and it would be most suitable to incorporate them in Maharashtra.

For the rest of Maharashtra there are no sharp economic or geographical features dividing one region from another. There are also no divergences in economic interests in the modern sense. There has been no special concentration of industry in any one part and no special dependence on a single product which might result in specialised interest for a particular region. If one examines, for example, the existing administrative divisions between various parts of Maharashtra, one finds that the lines of these divisions are utterly meaningless. The economic or cultural life in Kolhapur and other States of the Southern Maratha country is not divergent from that of areas included in British districts surrounding them. The economy of Berar has more in common with that of Khandesh than with the economy of the districts of Bhandara or Chanda. And the Marathwada area in the Nizam's Dominions forms together with the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Khandesh on the one hand and Berar on the other one typical continuous block of the Deccan Peninsula. The division into different administrations of these territories is certainly neither advantageous for the whole nor for any part thereof. If an attempt were to be made to form more than one federating unit from among the whole area it would merely result in a disastrous weakening of the forces of Maharashtra in the Indian Union and it would not have any special meaning in the context of any social, cultural or economic feature.

It has been sometimes alleged that incorporating a whole area which is large into one political unit might result in the dominance over the whole area of a particular point of view and the neglect of many local interests. It has also been said that the area which is economically better off within the larger unit might feel that its interest was being sacrificed by such a

union. It might, of course, be doubted whether it is wise for any particular area professing to be part of one whole people to set up a claim for not sharing its wealth with cocitizens of India when other poor countries in the world to-day are putting forward a plea for special treatment by richer nations of the world. In such a situation, a purely sectional view in a small region is to be deplored. However, that may be, there is no region to-day within Maharashtra that is to a special degree richer than others. North Konkan is the only area which is remarkably poorer than other regions. For the rest, regions of agricultural prosperity such as Kolhapur and the South Satara district, the areas of the Deccan Canals, parts of Khandesh, Berar and Nagpur divisions are all fairly evenly dispersed. It is no longer true to say, as it was perhaps true during the days of boom in cotton prices, that Berar is a specially rich region, and as to the possibility of future development a combination of hydro-electric and irrigation development has more in store for the districts of the Bombay-Deccan than for the Nagpur-Berar area. Apart, therefore, from the cogency of the plea of a richly endowed area trying to get a special treatment for itself there are in fact no such areas within unified Maharashtra. With regard to the plea of dominance of any particular point of view or neglect of local interests, it is obvious that such fears can be provided against in advance. It is difficult to believe that in united Maharashtra, with franchise and political power evenly spread, any one region will specially dominate others. The conditions of political life are more or less similar throughout this tract and its social and economic problems are closely similar. The bulk of the rural peasantry is similar in disposition throughout the area and political power in a unified Maharashtra, will overwhelmingly pass into the hands of their representatives. The nature of such representation, their political programme or methods are not likely to differ from tract to tract. Therefore it is not necessary to divide further this contiguous Marathi-speaking area i. e. United Maharashtra for the protection of any regional interests.

However, in some instances it may be possible to provide for machinery by which any special regional interests could be properly safeguarded. The problem of these devices leads

us to considerations which will be common to all parts of India. The possibility of forming sub-provinces and autonomous districts or cities within each federating unit must be contemplated. Such extension of the area and concepts of local self-government is in line with our political development and the genius of our people. The details of such devices must, however, be considered in connection not with the formation of particular federating units but as a part of the entire constitutional structure.

There might, however, be other instances where the main difficulty is not that of variety of conditions or of any cleavage of interests, but arises out of fear of neglect because of the distance from the centre of political power. In this case the appropriate method might be that of creating a sub-province but, on the analogy of Scotland, creating a special ministerial office and resorting to departmental devolution. The existing arrangements for Scotland in the British Government are as follows. There is a Scottish Office at the head of which is the Secretary for Scotland. This is a principal Secretaryship with a seat in the Cabinet ; there is also a Lord Advocate and a Solicitor-General for Scotland who are members of Government but not of the Cabinet. Scotland has since old times its own system of laws and separate courts with a distinctive procedure etc., and separate bills have to be passed for Scotland on many subjects. They are, by an established convention, always referred to a Select Committee consisting of all Scottish members. The Secretary of State for Scotland deals with all special Scottish Departments and has thus a diversity of subjects under him. There are a number of Scottish departments each with its permanent Secretary and office in Edinburgh. There are, for example, a Scottish Board of Health, a Scottish Education Department, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, a Fishery Board for Scotland etc. In the hands of strong Secretaries of State and under pressure of demand for Home Rule this system seems to have yielded fairly satisfactory results during the last two decades. The special responsibility cast on a member of Cabinet rank who is invariably a Scotchman with special departments to look after Scottish affairs has undoubtedly retrieved Scottish interests from neglect. In all those provinces where the homogeneity in so-

cial and economic structure and interest is considerable but where because of the widespread extent of the area of the province certain regions might be inevitably far away from centres of main political government, the Scottish device would seem to be the most appropriate.

The problem of large cities is in a class by itself. A suggestion has been made that the largest cities should be cut apart from their hinterlands and should be constituted into separate and independent Federating Units. This suggestion is often made in respect of the City of Bombay. It is an obvious geographical fact that Bombay is part of the region called Konkan which extends from Daman to Goa. It has at least 100 miles of Marathi speaking area to its North and 300 to its South. Its original inhabitants as well as its modern population has been principally Marathi-speaking. It has for centuries together been indissolubly connected with Marathi-speaking areas on the north, east and south and on its west is the vast expanse of the seas. Yet some people speak with surprising ease that Bombay is not in Maharashtra. Even to-day, a very large majority of population claims Marathi as its mother-tongue. It is true that the Bombay of to-day is a product of British, Parsee, Gujarati and Mahratta industrial enterprise and a very large part of its population is non-Mahratta. Indeed it is a great cosmopolitan city now, enjoying a similarity with London. But that cannot tear it from its mainland and hang it in the mid-air as it were. Most of the working-class population of Bombay again is drawn from the Marathi-speaking districts of Bombay and it is vitally and organically bound up with its families in the Districts. It would be more correct to say that Bombay proletariat has its roots firmly imbedded in the peasantry of the Konkan and the Ghats. Their social and economic ties cannot be cut off by making Bombay a separate administrative unit as is proposed or contemplated by some. The suggestion of separating Bombay and making it a separate administrative unit is obviously based on a misunderstanding of the nature of the federating Unit. The life of a large city is highly one-sided and the lack of appropriate coordination with its hinterland is even more harmful to itself than it would be to the hinterland. The city by its political or economic constitution is

not fitted to be the well-nigh omnipotent and self-sufficient federating Unit contemplated in the Indian Union. This is apart from the great injustice involved in divorcing the concentrated resources of an urban centre from the province in which it is situated. Such a divorce would cripple the intellectual and social life of a province and would rob it of its natural centre of all important activities. It would create great difficulties in the way of internal economic coordination and it would cut into the financial resources of most provinces to a disastrous extent. Such a divorce would necessarily have the reaction of the provincial units deprived of their natural centre, seeking, to create rival centres within their own area. Therefore, a step which leads to the cutting off of large cities from the provinces or regions in which they lie would in every way be harmful. At the same time the problems of these large cities with their mixed populations would need special attention and these could only be met by creating semi-autonomous regional authorities on the lines of large city corporations elsewhere. These city Corporations would be endowed with powers over public health, roads, bridges and other similar works, elementary and secondary education including vocational and technical education, building and housing, town planning, the undertaking of trading and industrial enterprises with large planning powers and powers to undertake all types of social welfare and cultural activities. An active city corporation armed with such an amplitude of power would be able to deal adequately with all problems raised in the administration of these big cities.

Having been politically divided for a long time in Bombay and C. P. the Marathi-speaking areas in either provinces find it rather difficult all of a sudden to support the proposal of unification. They are rather doubtful about the eventual benefits. The doubts and desires based on them may be respected by providing for certain territorial adjustments and protection of interests. It may be that similar questions might arise in other provinces and it may well be tackled in a broad way. Certain territories may be grouped together and called a sub-Province, without prejudice to the power and organization of the linguistic province. Political powers limited to a local administration may be delegated to such a sub-province.

The same device might be used to solve the question of some Indian States in United Maharashtra. Of course, this is said with reference to some big states only. Most of the small states have already merged in Bombay or C. P.

In Russia there is a graded set of political units. The autonomous republics form the U. S. S. R. by federating together ; but within each autonomous republic are also included autonomous regions and autonomous districts. In Germany within each State-Lander special provision had been made for the self-government of large rural areas and the big cities. In France before the war claims of regionalism were being present insistently and in Britain there was the demand for Home Rule in Scotland and Wales. The authors of the Montford Report were aware of similar problems in India on account of the size of some of the provinces. They, therefore, contemplated the possibility of creating a sub-province, with a considerable element of autonomy, within a province.

There is an essential constitutional difference between the status of a 'province in a federation and the status of a sub-province or other local authority. The province would have powers and functions in its own right derived, not from any superior constitutional authority, but from the written constitution itself. The powers and functions of a sub-province or other unit would be conferred on it by the legislature of the province. For the whole province or federating unit, a single legislature exercising certain rights and powers including those of creating the autonomous units and endowing them with powers must, of course, exist. An executive for the whole Province goes with the Provincial Legislature. It would also be necessary that recruitment to superior services, akin to the All India Services of the present day, should also take place for the Province as a whole. There would be similarly a single Supreme Court for the whole Province and the specialised and research services and institutes would be provincial. The province would also have a single executive head in the Governor. It may be thought appropriate to appoint Deputy Governors for the sub Provinces who would officiate for the Governor during his absence from the particular sub-province. In the legislative sphere, it is clear that the all Province Legis-

lature must have the powers of a general and overriding character in all matters, economic and social. The civil and criminal law would be uniform for the whole Province as also industrial and commercial legislation. The province would have to have the necessary powers required for economic planning, including crop-planning. It would maintain the major social services and lay down the main lines of social legislation.

For a detailed consideration of the powers that could be devolved on a sub-Province, it is necessary to know the division of powers between the Federal Government and the Provincial Government. In the absence of definite information regarding this division in the Indian Union, we may refer to the Legislative Lists in the 7th Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935. All powers in List I of this Schedule, the Federal Legislative List, which might be transferred from the Federal List, to the Provincial List should pertain to the Provincial Government. Similarly all powers in List III, Concurrent Legislative List, in this Schedule should also be held by the Provincial Government. The Government of a sub-Province, could however, be given a substantial portion of the powers contained in List II, the Provincial Legislative List. The main powers that could be conferred on the sub-Province are :—

- (1) Public Order.
- (2) Jurisdiction and powers over courts except the Provincial Supreme-Court.
- (3) Police.
- (4) Prisons and reformatories.
- (5) Local works.
- (6) Local self-governing institutions.
- (7) Public health and sanitation.
- (8) Primary and secondary education, including vocational and technical education upto that state.
- (9) Communications, classified as sub-Provincial communications.
- (10) Minor Irrigation.

- (11) Agriculture other than agricultural research and crop-planning.
- (12) Land and land tenures.
- (13) Local markets and fairs.
- (14) Charities and Charitable Institutions.
- (15) Theatres and dramatic performances.
- (16) Libraries and Museums, Sub-Provincial.

From among the Provincial List of the 1935 Act, the main subjects that would have to be given to the Province are :—

- (1) Major irrigation works.
- (2) Agricultural research and crop-planning.
- (3) Mines and minerals.
- (4) Generation and distribution of power, e.g. works electricity.
- (5) Trade and Commerce, money-lending and money lenders.
- (6) Industry and industrial development.
- (7) Weights and measures.
- (8) Unemployment, poor relief and social security.
- (9) Corporations and Companies.
- (10) Cinema industry.
- (11) University and other higher education of that stage.

It would be observed that this division gives to the sub-Province all the main work of day-to-day administration as also all subjects connected essentially with the smaller region. It is only such subjects as have wider implications and must for proper and economic management be handled on as wide an area as possible that have been given to the Province. However, the administration even of a number of Provincial subjects could be effected through not an independent agency, but through the agency of the sub-Provincial administration.

It would be necessary that in all branches of administration, personnel in the highest grades of services be recruited

on the Provincial level and each individual in the higher grades should see service in more than one sub-Province. If this is done, considerable uniformity in practice and interchange of ideas between sub-Province and sub-Province will be attained, even when the list of sub-Provincial subjects is large.

The difficulties in separating sources of revenue will be much greater than those in separating legislative or administrative subjects. The sub-Provinces can be given land revenue, direct taxes on agricultural income, judicial stamps and also, perhaps, the entertainments tax. For most other taxes, it is of great importance that there should be uniformity over a large area and differences in administrative practice and incidence between sub-Provinces should be carefully avoided. Duties of excise and direct taxes on other than agricultural incomes, taxes on corporations and companies, succession duties, taxes on mines and mineral rights and sales taxes are all taxes, whose rates and systems of imposition and administration should not differ from sub-Province to sub-Province. If it is found that the sources of revenue allotted to sub-Provincial Governments are not sufficient to meet their requirement, a share in the proceeds of some of the taxes imposed and collected on a Provincial basis will have to be allotted to sub-Provincial Governments.

The above seems to be the maximum possible extension of the sphere of a sub-Province without impairing the essential integrity of a Province. It is not necessary that all these powers be exercised by each one of the subordinate units of administration created in a Province. It appears, at present, that the sub-units of Maharashtra in future will be (1) Eastern Maharashtra (2) Western Maharashtra, (3) Greater Bombay. It would, however, not be possible to provide efficiently for a union of all the dispersed smaller states which will presumably have to be merged in the territory of a bigger unit in which they are placed. Accordingly almost all the Deccan States have recently been merged in the Bombay Province. In case, Goa becomes part of Maharashtra, a small sub-unit could be created of the territory of Goa together with parts of Konkani speaking peoples contiguous to it who desire to join that sub-unit. The full powers of the sub-Province as described

above need be vested only in the bigger units of East and West of Maharashtra. The other sub-units which will be smaller in population and resources may find it convenient to transfer to the Provincial Government authority in respect of a number of subjects mentioned in the sub-Provincial List above.

Then there is the question of the Marathi-speaking areas on the borderland. Certain areas in Karwar and Belgaum Districts in Bombay Province, certain areas in Gulbarga, Bidar and Adilabad Districts in Nizam's Dominions and certain areas in Nimar, Betul, Chhindwada and Balaghat districts, in C. P. have clear majorities of Marathi-speaking people and these areas are obviously adjacent to areas that will undoubtedly be covered by United Maharashtra. It will be necessary and proper to claim these for inclusion in United Maharashtra when the Boundary Commission will sit for the work of delimitation. Once the principle of linguistic provinces has been taken as the basis, this delimitation work becomes quite important and certain basic principles must be followed while carrying it out ;

In this connection, attention may be drawn to a few fundamental considerations. It is obvious that the total area subject to redistribution must be completely divided between the new units. It follows that tests for the determination of the allocation of an area to one or the other unit must be so devised that no region or locality is either allotted to more than one unit or left unallotted to any unit. Further, it is important that the area of each new unit is consolidated into one expanse of contiguous territory with a continuous unbroken frontier. This means that the territory comprised within the frontiers of any unit is all allotted to that unit and that no islands or pockets belonging to other units are left within it. It is obvious that the application of any tests of political homogeneity will still leave localities with mixed populations within the areas of all the units. Such localities must be treated as localities inhabited by minorities within the political unit as a whole and cannot, be considered as forming elements external to, i. e., not subject to, the political authority of the unit within whose frontiers they lie.

The plebiscite will also have to be used for the determination of the exact frontiers of the new linguistic provinces. No other method is likely to be found suitable for the purpose. The evidence of such previous counts as that of the census of 1941, is not likely to be accepted by all the contending parties in the determination of their claims. Also, the division of the population in the frontier regions is best done by determining their active choice. The plebiscites to be taken for this purpose would best follow the procedure developed during the last few decades in Europe and other continents. The protagonists on either side will be invited to define the boundaries of their regions according to themselves. The territory which is claimed for inclusion within the frontiers of more than one region or province will constitute the territory in dispute. This will presumably lie on either side of the exact boundary to be determined by the plebiscite. It is within this frontier land or strip that the plebiscite will be taken. The revenue village will presumably be treated as the basic unit for the purposes of compiling the results of the plebiscite and drawing the frontiers. The frontiers after plebiscite will be drawn in consonance with the principle of a continuous unbroken frontier for each unit and as much in accordance with the vote as possible, that is, the frontier will be so drawn as to attempt to give satisfaction to the greatest possible number of voters. The constitution of the Union will, it is presumed, contain provisions for bringing about any adjustments in the status or frontiers of units which become necessary in the light of later experience.

The method of a plebiscite based on revenue villages may prove inapplicable where a frontier has to be drawn through an uninhabited region such as a desert or a forest. In these instances, frontiers may follow suitable geographical features as for example, courses of streams or watersheds. The problems of delimitation will, however, prove difficult when the uninhabited region contains valuable natural resources, actual or potential. When this happens, boundary-making will involve detailed investigation into a number of geographical, sociological, etc. features of the region as exemplified by the problem of the division of the Mosul area between Turkey and Iraq.

Some problems might arise in determining the population to be entitled to vote in the plebiscites. The residential qualifications in frontier plebiscites will have to be carefully defined. Even more careful definition will be required where there are claims for a region or a locality to break away from the politically homogeneous unit within which it clearly falls according to tests laid down. In such a case, the right of vote must be presumed to pertain only to those who belong to the same homogeneous political unit and not to those who do not so belong or claim to belong. No part of the population which is not indigenous is entitled to determine whether a presumably homogeneous region is to be split up into two units or not.

CHAPTER II

AREA AND POPULATION

The contemplated United Maharashtra lies between 15 and 22 Latitude and $72\frac{1}{2}$ and 82 Longitude. The largest distance between the eastern and western limits is approximately six hundred miles and between the southern and northern limits 400 miles. The southernmost area is never more than 30 to 40 miles in length (east-west) and to the east about 120 miles in length (North-South).

Boundaries :—Gujerat, Central India States and Nimar, Hushangabad, Chhindwada, Seoni and Balaghat districts of C. P. to the north ; Raipur and Bilaspur districts from C. P., Kanker State, Orrissa and some districts from Madras Province to the east ; Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Bidar and Gulbarga districts from the Nizam's dominion, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar districts from Bombay Province to the south ; and the Arabian Sea to the west. There are several towns and villages from Nimar, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Bidar, Gulbarga, Belgaum and Karwar districts which have a clear majority of Marathi-speaking people and are contiguous to the United Maharashtra under contemplation. When the delimitation commission meets, these areas will undoubtedly be included in the United Maharashtra. But since, a majority of the total population of these districts is non-Marathi speaking, these districts have been shown as lying on the boundaries. There is no reason to believe therefore, that the total areas of these districts lie beyond the limits of United Maharashtra.

Natural Boundaries :—The ranges of Satpuda and the rivers Tapti and Narmada to the North, Vainganga to the east and while going south from east to west lie the Southern streams of Godavari and Krishna. Tungabhadra lies to the south and the Arabian Sea to the west are the natural boundaries of the United Maharashtra. The total area is 133466 square miles and the total population 2,81,17,605. Out of

these people with Marathi as their mother tongue are 2,15,85,700.

This population is divided as shown in the table below in the present political divisions.

	Area Sq. Miles.	Total Population.	Marathi mother-tongue.	Percentage of Marathi speakers.
Bombay Province Mah- rashtra.	47,286	1,29,13,544	1,00,45,100	77.8
C. P. Maharashtra. (Mahavidarbha)	36,865	70,20,694	53,88,300	76.7
Total initial United Maharashtra.	84,151	1,99,34,238	1,54,33,400	77.4
Marathi States in Bom- bay Province.	11,314	27,20,207	21,20,700	77.9
Nizam's Dominion (Marathwada).	22,766	42,49,272	32,99,300	77.6
Goa.	1,534	5,80,000	5,20,000	89.6
*Bastar.	13,701	6,33,888	3,12,300	33.5
Total complete United Maharashtra.	13,3,466	2,81,17,605	2,15,85,700	76.8

These figures are taken from the Census report of 1941. The figures of Marathi speaking people are roughly calculated because, detailed information regarding languages is not available in the 1941 Census report. Therefore, the proportion of increase in the population of the Marathi speaking people has been regarded the same as in the case of total population.

* In the Census report for 1931 the Halbi speaking people were 1,71,293, i.e. they formed & 33% of the total population. It is presumably the same in 1941. Halbi being the dialect of Marathi, Bastar has been included in United Maharashtra.

The area included in United Maharashtra covers the city of Bombay, the Bombay Suburban District, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur Districts, from Bombay Province ; Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara districts from C. P. ; Akola, Amaraoti, Yeotmal and Buldana, districts of Berar ; Osmanabad, Bir, Aurangabad, Nander and Parbhani districts from the Nizam's Dominions which are spoken of as Marathwada ; Kolhapur, Savantwadi, Sangli, Miraj, (Junior and Senior) Kurundwad, (Junior & Senior) Phaltan and Oundh, Bhore, Jath, Janjira, Jawhar, Dang, Surgana, Bansda and Dharampur States (most of which have been merged in Bombay) Portuguese possession of Goa and the Bastar State from C. P. Out of this for the present the areas in C. P. and Bombay provinces and the merged states in either can be immediately turned into United Maharashtra. The question of Marathwada and Goa may be solved a little later. In Bastar the Marathi speaking people are 33·5 percent ; out of them the Halbi speaking 33% are regarded as speaking what is only a dialect of Marathi according to philologists and therefore, it has been included in Maharashtra. Of course, the ultimate decision will depend upon the people of the State themselves. We regard that complete unification of Maharashtra into a Province can only be achieved after the inclusion of Marathwada, Gomantak (Goa) and Bastar, besides the Marathi-speaking area in Bombay and C. P. Provinces.

The areas lying on the borderlands of the United Maharashtra will be the subject of an inquiry by the delimitation committee. Chandgad Mahal, Khanapur taluka and a large part of Belgaum taluka from Belgaum District ; Supa Mahal ; and large part of Karwar and Haliyal Taluka from Karwar District ; a large part of Barhanpur, Bhainsdehi, Sounsar, Varaseoni, Multai, Balaghat and Baihar Tehsils in C. P. and some parts of Bidar and Gulbarga districts from the Nizam's Dominion will in all probability go over to United Maharashtra. When that happens the area of United Maharashtra will increase by at least 7,000 square miles, and the population will increase by about seven lakhs. It must also be remembered that certain villages from Sholapur district, Sangli, Miraj, Aundh, Jath, and Kolhapur states will have to go over to Kar-

natak. Our table therefore, takes no note of what will be added to and subtracted from United Maharashtra as a result of the work of the delimitation commission.

Tables have been given hereafter which indicate how population is distributed all over the United Maharashtra as per figures of the Census Reports for 1921, 1931 and 1941. The figures of the last 20 years will be found useful to show how the population had been affected. A table also shows how the areas speaking Marathi in the border districts have fared. How the question of these areas should be tackled has already been indicated in the Chapter I. The population of Chandgad Mahal in Belgaum and Supa Mahal in Karwar districts contains 94% and 90% of Marathi speaking people respectively and these areas are contiguous to United Maharashtra. It follows naturally, therefore, that they should be included in the United Maharashtra. Similar areas near the Karnatak or Central Indian Provinces will have to be treated likewise, according to the language the majority of the people speak and their contiguity. In controversial or disputed cases, the question may have to be solved by resort to plebiscite. 50 to 75% Marathi speaking areas on the borders are very likely to be included in the United Maharashtra. Very few villages will be transferred either to Hindi or Kannad Districts. More than 50 per cent of the villages for areas having 40 to 50% of Marathi speaking people will go over to United Maharashtra! 33 per cent of the villages from areas having 25 to 40 percent Marathi speaking people and just a village or two from areas having just 10 to 25 percent of Marathi speaking people, will now go to United Maharashtra.

Baster has been included in the United Maharashtra because the Halbi dialect spoken there is only a corrupt Marathi according to philologists. Grierson in his linguistic survey of India Volume VII pages 330 to 336 says :—"Farther to the East we find another aryan language Oriya. A dialect of this language, Bhatri, is spoken in Bastar State and forms a kind of connecting link between oriya and the language of the central portion of Bastar. This latter is known as Halbi is the dialect of Halbas. . . . Halbas are one of the principal tribes of Bastar and Kankar State. . . . In Bhandara it has

been so much influenced by current language of the district that it must now be classed as ordinary Marathi and not as Halbi.....The Halbas of Bhandara now speak Marathi."

Its general syntax is like Marathi. As population grew Halbi speaking people increased and it is getting increasingly merged in Marathi. A few years after it will be difficult to regard it as anything different from Marathi and therefore, this state has been included in the United Maharashtra. But the final decision will of course be that of the inhabitants of the state themselves.

The question of Konkani has already been dealt with in the first chapter. As this is a dialect again of Marathi, according to philologists, people speaking it have been regarded as Marathi speaking people. There are the Ahirani and Konkani-Bhilli dialects which are spoken by a number of people in Khandesh. But they are regarded as good as Marathi while calculating the figures. In Bansda, Dang and Dharampur, they speak these dialects, particularly those residing in the hills. As this tract is mixed up with Gujerat, Gujerati has influenced it to a certain extent, but philologists positively regard it as a dialect of Marathi. Grierson has done the same. These people will have to be approached with a plebiscite while including them in United Maharashtra.

The following table shows the exact proportions of the people speaking Marathi and other languages in the United Maharashtra. The figures are taken from the census report of 1931.

Table Showing number of the peoples speaking Marathi & other languages in United Maharashtra.

(Figures in Thousands)

Province	Telugu	Kannad	Gujerati	Rajasthani	Hindi	Marathi
Maharashtra	398.3	320.3	500.3	307.3	2,077.2	18,073.4
Bombay & Suburban	18.9	10.3	266.2	9.4	223.8	709.00
Konkan	2.2	1.6	77.3	4.1	102.1	2,804.13
Desh	77.6	231.7	99.2	85.5	528.1	6,617.92
Marathawada (Nizam's Dom.)	173.4	69.7	19.2	33.9	479.9	2,999.35
Nagpur & Berar	126.2	7.0	38.1	174.4	743.3	4,943.09

Area, Population and Marathi Speakers in the Marathi Districts of Bombay Province.

Sl. No.	Name of District	1921			1931			1941		Percentage of Marathi speakers (1931)
		Area (Sq. miles)	Total Population	Marathi	Total Population	Marathi	Total Population	Total Population	Marathi Approx.	
1	Bombay City ...	30	11,75,914	6,04,499	11,61,383	5,93,738	14,89,883	7,60,000		51.3
2	" Suburban	153	1,52,840	1,04,424	1,83,783	1,15,491	2,51,147	1,57,100		64.4
3	Thana ...	3,526	7,59,916	6,73,466	8,36,625	7,26,135	9,32,733	8,09,900		87.2
4	Kolaba ...	2,212	5,62,942	5,49,549	6,28,721	5,98,977	6,68,922	6,35,600		95.8
5	Ratnagiri ...	4,069	11,54,244	11,33,024	13,02,527	12,41,333	13,73,466	13,11,800		96.1
6	Ahmednagar ...	6,646	7,31,552	6,51,023	9,88,206	8,69,764	11,42,229	10,09,200		88.0
7	East-Khandesh ...	4,598	10,35,837	8,38,909	12,05,035	9,34,993	13,27,722	10,28,700		77.5
8	West-Khandesh...	5,320	6,41,847	1,76,646	7,71,794	2,08,391	9,12,214	2,33,400		27 Marathi, 34 Bhili 25 Ahirani
9	Nasik ...	5,922	8,32,576	7,15,428	10,00,048	8,67,462	11,13,901	9,63,500		86.7
10	Poona ...	5,347	10,09,033	9,05,993	11,69,798	10,35,000	13,59,408	11,02,700		88.8
11	Satara ...	4,891	10,26,259	9,74,409	11,79,712	11,11,000	13,27,249	12,44,500		94.5
12	Sholapur...	4,572	7,42,010	5,80,552	8,77,520	6,84,000	10,14,670	7,88,700		77.9
	TOTAL	47,286	98,64,970	80,86,961	1,13,06,152	90,01,650	1,29,13,544	1,00,45,100		

Area, Population and Marathi Speakers in the Marathi Districts of C. P. & Berar.

No.	Name of District	Area (Sq. miles)	1921		1931		1941		Percentage of Marathi Speakers in 1931
			Total Population.	Marathi	Total Population.	Marathi	Total Population.	Marathi (Approx.)	
1	Amraoti ...	4,715	8,28,384	6,47,488	9,41,604	7,21,528	9,88,524	7,68,600	76.6
2	Akola ...	4,093	7,98,544	6,62,016	8,76,362	7,07,549	9,07,742	7,33,800	80.7
3	Buldana ...	3,763	6,99,429	5,96,425	7,66,584	6,47,098	8,20,862	7,10,800	84.4
4	Yeotmal ...	5,238	7,48,959	5,11,748	8,57,288	5,96,100	8,87,738	6,21,800	69.5
5	Wardha ...	2,435	4,63,696	3,66,786	5,16,266	4,00,131	5,19,330	4,04,100	77.5
6	Nagpur ...	3,836	7,92,521	6,13,744	9,40,049	7,12,533	10,59,989	8,05,100	75.8
7	Chanda ...	9,205	6,60,630	4,57,135	7,59,695	5,48,011	8,73,284	6,30,200	72.1
8	Bhandara ...	3,580	7,17,747	5,12,259	8,24,496	6,10,140	9,63,225	7,13,900	74.0
	Total ...	36,865	57,09,910	43,67,601	64,82,344	49,43,010	70,20,694	53,88,300	76.3
1	Bastar (State) ...	13,701	4,67,407	1,82,504	5,24,721	1,75,463	6,33,888	2,12,300	33.0

Area and Population of Marathawada in Nizam's Dominion

S. No.	Name of District	Area (Sq. Miles)	1921		1931		1941		Percentage of Marathi Speakers.
			Total Population.	Marathi	Total Population.	Marathi	Total Population.	Marathi (Approx.)	
1	Aurangabad ...	6,212	7,14,008	5,87,440	9,44,793	7,40,614	1,072	8,14,700	78.4
2	Bir ...	4,132	4,67,616	4,15,307	6,33,690	5,52,642	714	6,07,900	87.2
3	Nander ...	3,771	6,71,019	4,34,129	7,22,081	4,50,621	802	4,95,700	62.4
4	Parbhani ...	5,125	7,65,787	6,42,386	8,53,760	7,08,720	912	7,79,600	83.0
5	Osmanabad ...	3,526	6,15,216	5,22,059	6,91,068	5,46,749	749	6,01,400	79.1
	Total ...	22,765	32,33,646	26,01,321	38,45,392	29,99,346	42,49,272	32,99,300	78.0

Figures in thousands

Area and Population of Marathi States in Bombay Province

AREA AND POPULATION

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S. No.	Name of State	Area (Sq. Miles)	1931		1941		Percentage of Marathi speakers.	Percentage of other prominent languages.
			Population.	Marathi	Total Population.	Marathi (Approx.)		
1	Bansda ...	212	48,839	26,709	54,735	29,900	54.7	43.5 Gujarati
2	Dharampur	719	1,12,031	1,245,105,087*	1,23,326	1,16,900	94.7	3.6 Gujarati
3	Jawhar	308	57,261	55,985	65,126	63,800	98.0	
4	Surgana	131	15,245	15,073	18,292	18,100	98.8	
5	Dang	667	33,748	613,32,350*	40,498	39,600	98.0	
6	Aundh	488	76,507	65,466	88,723	75,900	98.3	
7	Bhor	910	1,41,546	1,39,252	1,55,961	1,53,200	86.4	
8	Janjira	326	98,206	84,874	1,03,557	89,100	53.0	
9	Jat	972	91,099	48,487	1,07,036	57,700	53.2	
10	Kolhapur	3,219	9,57,137	7,64,246	10,92,046	8,72,000	80.3	39.0 Kannada
11	Kurundwad (Senior)	200	44,204	21,775	52,552	25,900	49.3	15.3 "
12	" (Junior)	126	39,583	18,496	46,609	21,800	47.2	40.1 "
13	Miraj (Senior)	368	93,938	56,367	1,08,547	64,900	60.0	40.3 "
14	" (Junior)	194	40,684	21,338	46,295	24,300	52.4	25.8 "
15	Phaltan	391	58,761	55,632	71,473	67,900	94.6	39.8 "
16	Sangli	1,146	2,58,442	1,36,084	2,93,381	1,53,900	53.0	38.2 "
17	Savantwadi	937	2,30,589	2,25,487	2,52,050	2,45,800	97.7	
Total		11,314	23,97,820	18,74,566	27,20,207	21,20,700		

* Bhili-konkani.

**Table showing the percentage of Marathi Speakers
in Border Tracts**

Taluka or State	Area (Sq. miles)	Population	Percentage of Marathi- Speakers.	Percentage of other prominent languages
Gomantak ...	1,534	5,80,000	89.6 Konkani	3.0 Kannad 5.0 "
Chandgad ...	175	40,451	94.0, 2.0 Konkani	
Supa ...	734	14,812	12.0, 78.0 "	
Total	2,443	6,35,263		

50% to 75% Marathi Speakers

Bansda ...	212	54,375	54.7	43.5 Gujarati
Dahanu ...	642	1,94,012	63.3	18.3 Gujarati
Sholapur (Taluka) ...	458	1,85,378	52.4	24.2 Kannad
Khanapur ...	633	79,940	57.3	32.4 Kannad
Bhainsdehi ...	1,340	1,04,435	21.8, 32.0 Gondi	21.4 Hindi
Saunsar ...	1,114	1,73,149	48.0, 28.0 Gondi	13.0 Hindi
Gondia ...	1,105	3,61,617	58.5	30.0 Hindi
Nander (Dist.)	3,771	8,03,000	62.4	16.7 Telugu
Bastar ...	13,701	6,33,888	33.0	5.0 Hindi
			32.0 Halbi	9.00 Oria
Jat ...	972	1,07,036	53.2	39.0 Kannad
Miraj (Sr.)	368	1,08,547	60.0	25.8 Kannad
Miraj (Jr.)	194	46,295	52.4	39.8 Kannad
Sangli ...	1,146	2,93,381	53.0	38.2 Kannad
Haliyal ...	323	28,204	53.0	29.2 Kannad
			2.5 Konkani	
Karwar (Taluka) ...	283	68,376	3.0 69.7 Konkani	21.6 Kannad
Total	26,262	3,24,1,633		

Table showing the Percentage of Marathi Speakers in Border Tracts.

Taluka or State	Area Sq-Miles	Population	Percentage of Marathi Speakers	Percentage of other Prominent Languages
40 % to 50 % Marathi Speakers				
Belgaum (taluka)	470	1,58,229	45.7	36.5 Kannad
Chikodi ...	489	2,21,451	42.0	49.6 "
Kurundwad (Sr.)	200	52,552	49.3	40.1 "
Kurundwad (Jr.)	126	46,609	47.2	40.3 "
Barhanpur ...	1,138	1,10,297	43.0	33.0 Hindi
Bidar ...	627	1,16,581	42.1	35.4 Kannad
Udgir ...	684	1,14,347	39.4	39.5 Telugu
Ahmedpur ...	680	1,25,807	40.1	25.8 Kannad
Nilanga ...	651	1,00,254	43.5	22.8 "
Moinabad ...	290	73,798	45.6	42.2 "
Narayankhed ...	221	54,677	45.6	37.3 Telugu
Total	5,576	11,74,602		

25% to 40% Marathi Speakers

Akkalkot ...	473	1,03,903	30.0	54.0 Kannad
Kumtha ...	225	71,745	28.2 Konkani	66.9 "
Honnawar ...	291	66,980	38.9 "	57.8 "
Yellapur ...	502	15,227	35.8 "	52.5 "
Ankola ...	355	42,213	27.9 "	68.3 "
Multai ...	972	1,83,496	34.7	46.0 Hindi
Balaghat ...	654	1,28,536	33.0	55.8 "
Waraseoni ...	916	3,06,644	33.0	53.0 "
Gulbarga ...	807	2,20,957	25.0	41.0 Kannad
Shahabad ...	256	32,555	26.0	36.6 "
Tandur ...	211	36,167	28.9	30.8 "
Bashirabad ...	121	27,791	34.9	33.4 "
Janwada ...	440	65,691	30.2	33.0 "
Gorwadi ...	250	39,128	25.6	30 percent Ka-
Jahirabad ...	207	34,035	27.4	nnad & 15 to
Pratappur ...	222	52,015	29.1	20 percent
Hasanabad ...	109	23,058	37.2	Telugu and
Chincholi ...	192	26,034	28.1	Kannad
Murag (Deoni)	100	26,626	25.2	
Yelgadap ...	263	23,481	27.6	59.8 Telugu
Rajura ...	823	62,462	34.0	42.8 "
Total ...	8,389	15,58,744		

**Table showing the Percentage of Marathi Speakers in
Border Tracts**

Taluka or State	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Percentage of Marathi Speakers	Percentage of other prominent Languages
10% to 25% Marathi Speakers				
Athani	746	1,64,104	17.5	71.4 Kannad
Jamkhandi	522	1,26,272	13.0	75.0 Kannad
Betul	1,598	1,50,411	12.7	36.5 Hindi
Baihar	6,208	7,25,000	20.0	60.0 Telugu
Adilabad*	285	16,528	6.0, 19.0 Gon.	62.8 Hindi
Bhalki	92	18,564	14.6	50% to 55% Kannad
Chincholi	823	83,451	17.6	"
Kodgal	622	1,33,304	11.3	"
Andola	709	81,167	14.3	"
Shorapur	527	1,00,677	11.1	"
Kalyani	272	43,547	18.5	"
Chitapur	360	60,900	14.8	"
Aland	402	50,723	11.0	"
Afzalpur	372	38,523	24.0	"
TOTAL	13,538	17,93,171		

* Exclusive of Rajura & Yelgadap.

Table showing some details of the population in different parts of United Maharashtra.

Province	Population per Sq. Mile.	Women's ratio per thousand Men	Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population
*Maharashtra ...	203	946	43,82,468	19.1
1 Bombay & Suburbs	7,533	576	12,72,587	95.0
2 Konkan	285	1,047	2,28,415	7.6
3 Desh	195	964	14,56,740	17.6
4 Marathawada ...	169	957	3,80,055	9.9
5 Nagpur & Berar...	175	969	10,44,671	16.1

Literate Per Thousand

Province	Men	Women	Total Literate	—
*Maharashtra ...	150.8	23.32	89.3	...
1 Bombay & Suburbs	313.5	168.5	262.3	...
2 Konkan	149.3	19.60	82.9	...
3 Desh	157.8	19.54	90.4	...
4 Marathawada ...	74.0	9.58	42.9	...
5 Nagpur & Berar	142.0	14.60	79.7	...

* The Population of Marathi speakers in other provinces

Province	in Thousands	Province	in Thousands
1 Madras	331	9 Chhatisgarh	28
2 Mysore	108	10 Gwalior	22
3 Nizam's dominion except Marathawada ...	460	11 Sind	18
4 States in Central India...	55	12 Hindi Central Province	301
5 Gujerat, Kathiawar ...	15	13 Coorg	3.9
6 Baroda	36	14 U. P.	4.4
7 Dharwar	46	15 Bengal	3.2
8 States in Madras ...	48	Total ...	14.80

*As per Census of 1931-

Table showing Some Prominent Communities in Maharashtra (1931). Figures in Thousands.

Province	Hindu	Total Prominent Communities	Brahmin	Sonar	Shimpi	Koli	Lingayat	Maratha	Maratha Kunbi	Mali	Sutar
Maharashtra...	20,371.7	14,526.5	823.3	219.9	114.4	308.8	408.1	5072.9	1,747.6	714.7	190.2
1 Bombay & Suburbs ...	911.7	577.9	88.7	13.8	9.3	20.9	0.5	315.2	2.3	4.3	4.2
2 Konkan ...	2,779.9	1,450.2	129.9	29.4	5.8	70.2	7.9	662.9	219.3	15.9	35.8
3 Desh ...	7,589.3	6,037.1	290.6	73.4	57.5	138.2	184.4	2,653.7	320.1	276.8	66.4
4 Monglai ... (Marathawada)	3,311.6	2,729.3	141.5	34.9	13.5	40.1	215.3	1,190.5	54.9	8.88	15.6
5 Nagpur & Berar ...	5,779.2	3,732.0	172.6	68.4	25.3	39.4	...	250.6	1,151.2	328.9	68.2

Table showing some Prominent Communities in Maharashtra (1931). Figures in Thousands

Province	Sali	Teli	Dhangar	Bhill	Koli Mahadev	Vanjari	Mang	Chambhar	Mahar	Koshti	Madig	Dhed
Maharashtra	99.7	444.5	522.2	388.4	109.8	213.0	265.8	250.8	1,994.0	99.5	247.9	390.6
1 Bombay & Suburbs ..	4.5	2.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	5.7	25.0	77.5	...	...	...
2 Konkan ..	2.9	25.9	22.4	0.3	7.2	0.4	0.5	27.7	182.3	...	...	...
3 Desh... ..	51.3	66.1	317.2	367.2	102.5	132.0	165.4	135.0	638.6	...	...	...
4 Marathawada	41.0	32.1	180.6	15.0	...	27.0	includes in the community of Madig	...	included in Dhed	...	247.9	390.6
5 Berar & Nagpur ...	see Koshti	317.5	...	5.1	...	49.1	94.2	63.1	998.9	99.5	...	...



CHAPTER III

REVENUE OF UNITED MAHARASHTRA

It is quite necessary to consider the economic possibilities of the United Maharashtra when it comes into being. The linguistic provinces ought to be self-supporting, self-contained and solvent in as many ways as possible. They must not be a deadweight on the shoulders of the Central Government and should not be deficit provinces. The possibilities of economic development and social progress must be reassuring. How the United Maharashtra of our contemplation cuts its figure in this respect has been explained hereafter.

As the proposed United Maharashtra has been divided into a number of fragments and in various political and administrative divisions, it is difficult to get perfectly dependable figures. It is possible, however, to collect figures district by district and state by state and sum them up, so that the total represents the figures of United Maharashtra. The same method has been followed here. The Government publishes administrative reports every year of each department and we can get hold of these figures districtwise. From 1941, onwards, these reports are not available, because there was dearth of printing paper due to war and government had to discontinue this practice. We have, therefore, had to take figures which might be regarded as ante-dated. They may not be exactly trustworthy for the business of assessing the future strength of the United Maharashtra to be. Yet for information and comparative study, figures of three years before the war have been collected and given. But while considering the economic possibilities of United Maharashtra, we have based our conclusions on the post-war figures only. The postwar figures have been taken from the Government Secretariats of the Bombay and C. P. Governments. These figures pertain to the years 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46. The figures of the various Indian States have been taken from the various states' Administrative Reports. Figures for Marathawada have been worked out as one third of the total revenue of the Nizam's

Revenue, as no other way was open. But pre-war figures of the Marathawada districts have been given. The Times of India Year Book was useful for working out the figures for Goa.

The figures for 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46 of the Marathi speaking districts from Bombay and C. P. represent the Revenue of the (initial) United Maharashtra. To this must be added the figures for the States and Marathawada, Goa and Baster, so that we get the total revenues of the proposed complete United Maharashtra.

REVENUE OF BOMBAY MAHARASHTRA DISTRICTS

(Bombay city and suburban and Ten Marathi districts.)

(Figures in Rupees)

Head of Income	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
1. Land revenue.	2,00,08,981	2,35,35,382	2,19,53,917
2. Excise.	2,82,86,895	4,73,62,078	6,80,94,126
3. Stamps.	1,95,49,930	2,14,59,533	2,03,81,043
4. Registration.	17,29,166	17,77,630	16,40,642
5. Forest.	1,03,82,350	1,97,53,440	1,20,25,351
6. Motor Vehicles.	40,30,323	44,59,551	49,77,596
7. Other taxes.	2,96,32,239	3,79,54,574	3,55,71,749
8. Irrigation.	22,41,462	58,39,061	60,26,788
Total.....	11,58,61,346	16,21,41,249	17,06,71,212

The average revenue for three years under the various heads is, Land Revenue 2,18,42,760, Excise 4,79,14,366, Stamps, 2,04,63,502, Registration, 17,15,813, Forces, 1,40,53,714, Motor Vehicles 44,89,157, Other Taxes, 3,43,86,187, Irrigation 47,02,437. The total average Revenue comes to 14,95,57,936 or roughly speaking 15 crores.

To this must be added the portion of the Income Tax proceeds that the Government of Bombay gets from the Central Government. This share represents the taxes on income other than the corporation tax. Now this amount is given to the whole of the Bombay Province and the share of the city of Bombay and the Marathi districts will have to be worked out

only approximately. During 1943-44, Bombay Province's share was Rs. 3,90,00,000, in 1944-45 it was Rs. 5,31,20,000 and 1945-46, it was Rs. 5,75,00,000 and the average works out at Rs. 4,98,73,333 or roughly 5 crores.

The following are the figures of Income Tax and Super Tax from Bombay city and the Marathi Districts.

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Bombay City	8,70,14,595	12,89,88,801	10,96,85,695
Marathi Districts (Including Bombay Suburban Districts)	47,79,508	68,54,316	70,46,779
Total	9,17,94,103	13,58,43,117	11,67,32,474

The average for Bombay is 10,85,63,030 and for the Marathi Districts 62,26,868 and the total average 11,47,89,898.

The figures of revenue that the Central Government gets from Bombay City and Marathi districts during the three post-war years on account of Income Tax, Super Tax, Corporation Tax, Income Tax surcharge, supertax surcharge, Excess Profit Tax, have been given on a separate table at the end of this chapter. The Provinces get a share of only Income Tax and Super Tax, and therefore, only those figures have been shown here.

What Bombay Maharashtra will get as its share out the Income Tax proceeds will have to be determined by working out the average revenue which Bombay Province got from the Central Government during these three years and calculating approximately Maharashtra's share from it. The Central Government distributes these shares to the various provinces according to the Nemier Award. In future it may be that the Central Government will resort to some other universally accepted method. For the moment it can safely be regarded that two thirds of what Bombay Province gets now will be given over to United Maharashtra as a proper share of Bombay Maharashtra. The Gujarat and Karnatak Districts together may

be numerically the same as those of Maharashtra but since Bombay city is included in Maharashtra, it is only legitimate to regard its share as two thirds of the whole province. On a strict distribution it will have to be something more than but not less. According to this calculation, Bombay Maharashtra should get 2,60,00,000 from 1943-44 ; 3,54,00,000 from 1944-45 and 3,83,00,000 from 1945-46, the average works out at 3,32,33,333 Rupees.

Adding this average from Income Tax, to the other major revenue heads which have been given above, we get Rs. 14,18,61,346 for 1943-44 ; Rs. 19,75,41,249 for 1944-45 and Rs. 20,89,71,212 for 1945-46, the average working out at Rs. 18,27,91,269.

Revenue from what are called minor heads of income such Debt services, Civil Administration, Public Works, Miscellaneous etc. must also be added to this. The Audit Report of the Bombay Government for 1945-46 shows that its income under these minor heads was Rs. 5,61,15,000. What is Maharashtra's share in this has to be determined ; Districtwise figures are not available of these minor heads of income, only the judicial department figures are available, and they are shown at the end of this Chapter. Government gets this Revenue for its administrative services and at least half of this will have to be shown as Maharashtra's share. This is not a major head of Revenue, yet Maharashtra's share will come to Rs. 2,80,00,000. Adding this to the average of major heads, (including the share of income tax) we arrive at Rs. 21,07,91,000 as the average annual revenue and adding it to the revenue from major heads for the year 1945-46, we get the annual revenue at Rupees 23,69,71,000.

REVENUE OF C. P. & BERAR MAHARASHTRA

(Eight Marathi districts including Berar)

When we add the revenue of the eight districts of C. P. & Berar to the above annual revenue, we get the annual average revenue of the initial United Maharashtra. Tables of this, C. P. Maharashtra, districtwise are given at the end as in the case of Bombay. The following are the major heads

of revenue of C. P. Maharashtra for the years 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46.

(Figures in Rupees)

Head of Income	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
1. Land Revenue	,33,21,791	1,33,24,099	1,33,34,104
2. Excise	46,66,863	82,12,006	1,17,52,442
3. Registration	5,57,279	6,43,820	7,09,394
4. stamps	29,52,750	32,86,250	35,70,166
5. Forest	62,84,561	72,82,079	67,89,486
6. Motor Vehicles	3,38,063	5,29,486	5,60,979
7. Other taxes	5,52,161	10,93,860	12,59,116
8. Irrigation	56,249	65,261	72,199
9. Civil works	4,16,221	3,97,911	3,49,637
Total . . .	2,91,45,938	3,48,34,772	3,83,97,523

The average revenue for three years under the various heads is Land Revenue 1,33,26,665 ; Excise 82,10,437 Registration 6,36,831, Stamps 32,69,722, Forests 67,85,375, Motor Vehicles 4,76,178 other taxes 9,68,379, Irrigation 64,569, Civil Works 3,87,923. The total average comes to 3,41,26,079.

To this must be added the share of Income Tax as we have done in the case of Bombay Maharashtra. During the three years 1943-46 the share of income tax of C. P. & Berar was as follows :—In 1943-44 Rs. 97,50,000, in 1944-45, Rs. 1,32,80,000 and in 1945-46 it was 1,43,75,000. The total average comes to 1,24,68,333.

The share of the eight Marathi speaking districts from the whole province of C. P. will have to be determined. The following are figures of Super Tax and Income Tax for the years 1943-44, 1944-45, and 1945-46 Rs. 68,33,182, Rs. 1,22,82,968 and Rs. 75,97,204 respectively. The average income comes to Rs. 89,04,451 for these three years.

A part of these taxes is returned by the Centre to the Province. Therefore, the addition of the two taxes has been given above. The figures of what the central Government gets from these eight districts have been given at the end along with the Bombay districts figures.

But the revenues of the eight Marathi districts from C. P. will have to be worked on the lines of the Bombay Districts. Provincially, it may be presumed that the eight Marathi Districts of C. P. will get half the proceeds of income tax. Although the number of Hindi speaking districts is greater, the richer districts are in the Marathi speaking areas and therefore, their part may be put as that of 50%. Therefore the C. P. Marathi Districts will get

(Figures in Rupees)

1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Average
48,75,000	66,40,000	71,87,500	62,34,167

Adding this to the major heads of revenue we get the following figures :—

1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Average
3,40,20,938	4,14,74,772	4,55,85,023	4,03,60,244

We must take into consideration the Revenue from the Minor heads of income too. In 1945-46, the C. P. Government audit report shows that the Province secured Rs. 1,22,80,000. The portion of the Marathi districts may be roughly put at 50,00,000. When this is added to the average income of three years (including income tax share) from major heads, the average annul total income of C. P. Maharashtra is Rs. 4,53,60,000 and when this is added to the income from major heads for 1945-46 we get the annual income as Rs. 5,05,85,000.

Now, therefore, when we add together the average annual incomes of C. P. Maharashtra and Bombay Maharashtra we get the annual average income of initial United Maharashtra. And that will come to Rs. 25,61,51,000 as average annual income and if calculated for the year 1945-46, it will come to Rs. 28,75,56,000.

A province with this revenue can surely be selfsupporting. No note has been taken of the new taxes like the Sales Tax. With such additions the income of United Maharashtra will considerably be greater. Again it is only after the Marathi States, Marathwada, Baster and Goa are incorporated that we get a fullfledged United Maharashtra. We therefore, add the revenues of these territories, to the annual income of initial

United Maharashtra we get the total annual income of the fullfledged United Maharashtra. Now figures of Revenue of these states are not available with the same details to those of Bombay and C. P. Maharashtra, but such as are available have been given at the end of this chapter. Similarly is the case with the Marathwada. We have therefore taken $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total revenue of the Hyderabad State as the share of Marathwada. In 1946-47, the total revenues of the Nizam's dominion were Rs. 15,42,43,000. One-third of this roughly comes to Rs. 5,28,00,000. The Marathwada districts form only 5 out of the 14 districts of Hyderabad, but they are rich and prosperous and very much akin in every respect to the contiguous Marathi Districts in Bombay and C. P. If anything, their share will, therefore, be more than one-third of the total, but for the present it may be put down as $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. The districtwise figures of Revenue of these 5 districts as in 1936 are given at the end but they have not much of bearing while working out figures of the present income.

The following are the figures of the Marathi States, Goa and Baster as during the last two or three years.

	Rupees
Marathi States in Bombay	2,75,47,000
Marathawada Districts (Nizam's Dominion)	5,28,00,000
Goa (Portuguese)	41,00,000
Baster State (C. P.)	25,11,000
	<hr/>
	8,69,58,000
	<hr/>

Most of the Marathi States in Bombay Province have now been merged. So their revenues can safely be taken as those of the initial United Maharashtra, which in that case will be Rs. 31,51,03,000 and when Marathwada, Gomantak and Bastar are added the fullfledged Maharashtra will come into being and its annual income will be Rs. 37,45,14,000.

The per capita income of the initial United Maharashtra as from different heads of revenue in Bombay Maharashtra and Mahavidharbha (C. P. Maharashtra) will be as follows :—

Head of Income	Bombay Maharashtra	Mahavidarbha
1. Land Revenue	1·690	1·898
2. Excise	3·710	1·169
3. Stamps	1·584	·465
4. Registration	·132	·090
5. Forest	1·088	·966
6. Motor Vehicles	·347	·067
7. Other taxes	2·666	·137
8. Irrigation & Civil works	·364	·064
	11·581	4·856
9. Income tax and Super tax	8·889	1·267
Total Major Taxes.....	20·470	6·123

Only in the city of Bombay, the per capita income of Income tax as per average of the 1943-1946 is 72·866

Note :—Some other miscellaneous items of income must really be added to the Land Revenue, Excise, Forests, heads. With these additions, the figures have been given before in case of Bombay. The following figures should be added to the various heads of income, in the tables.

Head of Income	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
1. Land Revenue	1,36,527	1,09,472	1,35,363
2. Excise	45,75,199	52,94,857	60,41,656
3. Forest	2,893	8,512	6,761
4. Other Taxes	2,28,817	2,53,391	2,47,067

These items have been explained like this. The income from survey settlements goes to the head, Land Revenue, The income from Nasik Distillery goes to the Excise Revenue, Income from Forest Engineering, Utilisation Division, civilculture, Working Plan etc., goes to the head, Forest Revenue and from Electrical Engineering, Inspection Fees etc., to the head, Other Taxes. According to the Government practice these incomes have been worked out and explained.

The following are the figures districtwise given in a tabulated form.

Statement Showing the Income of Land Revenue (Figures in Rupees).

REVENUE OF UNITED MAHARASHTRA

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Districts	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Year's Average	Per Capita
1 Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	6,79,966	7,02,781	6,90,170	6,90,972	0.4637
2 " Suburban	1,85,967	...	...	...	5,93,319	6,10,894	4,19,336	5,41,183	2.106
Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	12,73,285	13,13,675	11,09,506	12,32,155	0.7076
1 Thana ...	17,00,313	...	16,59,700	16,80,007	19,08,029	16,77,998	25,74,429	20,53,485	2.202
2 Kolaba ...	16,24,616	...	16,24,720	16,24,668	18,73,669	19,47,540	17,71,437	18,64,215	2.786
3 Ratnagiri ..	9,79,883	...	9,83,835	9,81,859	6,77,824	9,70,124	9,49,999	8,65,996	0.6291
Total Konkan	43,04,812	...	42,68,255	42,86,534	44,59,522	45,95,702	52,95,865	47,83,696	1.536
1 East Khandesh	40,86,199	...	36,86,662	38,86,431	36,27,641	38,48,612	40,18,435	38,31,563	2.886
2 West Khandesh	24,02,301	...	22,68,770	23,35,536	18,74,871	20,16,601	25,04,924	21,32,132	2.336
3 Nasik ...	20,43,566	...	21,46,110	20,94,838	18,48,578	24,99,345	21,37,232	21,61,718	1.923
4 Ahmednagar	7,00,275	...	24,28,090	15,64,183	20,16,115	28,19,026	13,96,541	20,77,227	1.895
5 Poona ...	14,67,768	...	17,34,722	16,01,245	15,96,700	21,25,683	19,63,279	18,98,554	1.397
6 Satara ...	28,37,496	...	28,45,341	28,41,419	20,66,360	27,63,783	21,15,784	23,15,309	1.745
7 Sholapur ...	13,55,160	...	14,57,138	14,06,149	11,09,382	14,43,483	12,76,988	12,76,618	1.258
Total Desh	1,48,92,765	...	1,65,66,833	1,57,29,801	1,41,39,647	1,75,16,533	1,54,13,183	1,56,93,121	1.915
Total Bombay Province Mahara- shtra	1,93,83,544	...	2,08,35,088	2,01,09,316	1,98,72,454	2,34,25,910	2,18,18,554	2,17,05,639	1.682

Statement Showing the Income of Land Revenue. (Figures in Rupees).

Districts	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years' Average	per Capita
1 Wardha ...	7,99,649	7,44,526	3,44,544	6,29,573	8,06,415	8,07,317	8,08,904	8,07,545	1-519
2 Nagpur ...	13,97,395	13,73,277	5,28,633	10,99,768	13,52,289	13,53,465	13,54,677	13,53,477	1-276
3 Chanda ...	6,05,446	5,86,338	4,96,194	5,62,659	5,70,711	5,75,186	5,73,092	5,72,996	0-6858
4 Bhandara ...	7,22,415	7,16,891	5,97,257	6,78,854	7,54,682	7,41,720	7,45,969	7,47,457	0-7759
Total C. P. Marathi ...	35,24,905	34,21,032	19,66,628	29,70,855	34,84,097	34,77,688	34,82,642	34,81,476	1-0160
1 Amraoti ...	33,12,960	29,06,835	24,85,479	29,01,758	29,58,196	29,60,406	29,62,311	29,60,304	2-994
2 Akola ...	35,83,858	27,17,487	25,17,208	29,39,518	31,51,646	31,56,909	31,58,663	31,55,739	3-477
3 Buldana ...	26,48,655	24,35,224	21,35,607	24,06,496	25 15 631	25,16,601	25,17,630	25,16,621	3-065
4 Yeotmal ...	12,46,524	12,24,883	10,57,691	11,76,365	12,12,221	12,12,495	12,12,858	12,12,525	1-366
Total-Berar ...	1,07,91,998	92,84,429	81,95,985	94,24,137	98,37,694	98,46,411	98,51,462	98,45,179	2-731
Total Mahavidarbha.	1,43,16,903	1,27,05,461	1,01,62,613	1,23,94,992	1,33,21,791	1,33,24,099	1,33,34,104	1,33,26,665	1-899

Statement Showing the income of Excise Revenue (Figures in Rupees)

Districts		1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	3 Years Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years Average	Per Capita
1	Bombay	1,11,39,632	1,13,04,783	1,05,09,630	1,09,84,682	15,53,631	1,00,63,642	25,47,09,70	1,23,62,748	11.93
2	" Suburban	9,35,347	9,12,108	9,40,973	9,29,476	73,015	1,24,020	1,20,583	1,05,873	0.4871
3	Total	1,20,74,979	1,22,16,891	1,14,50,603	1,19,14,158	16,26,646	1,01,87,662	2,55,91,553	1,24,68,620	6.841
1	Thana	15,62,035	15,46,367	15,64,212	15,57,538	32,06,004	40,96,655	47,72,033	40,24,897	4.315
2	Kolaba	4,76,057	4,86,757	4,92,075	4,84,963	13,98,836	19,12,628	21,01,057	18,04,174	2.697
3	Ratnagiri	7,17,072	7,56,178	7,01,582	7,24,944	14,34,854	17,96,143	21,98,466	18,09,821	1.346
	Total Konkan	27,55,164	27,89,302	27,57,869	27,67,445	60,39,694	78,05,426	90,71,556	76,38,892	2.452
1	East Khandesh	7,62,664	7,86,409	6,88,383	7,45,819	17,36,760	25,02,703	25,29,286	22,56,250	1.699
2	West "	8,81,805	8,50,894	5,77,385	7,70,028	14,21,277	25,82,281	23,05,189	21,02,916	2.305
3	Nasik	7,02,769	7,03,070	6,68,458	6,91,432	33,75,446	42,87,306	44,39,278	40,34,010	3.587
4	Ahmednagar	4,73,003	4,69,004	4,03,991	4,48,666	2,56,065	4,25,001	6,49,718	4,43,595	0.3955
5	Poona	21,42,109	21,08,262	20,41,684	20,97,352	60,25,440	93,47,060	1,21,58,330	91,76,943	6.753
6	Satara	6,18,717	6,00,978	5,62,867	5,94,187	12,01,884	20,34,523	18,91,480	17,09,296	1.288
7	Sholapur	11,89,792	10,40,239	10,36,094	10,88,708	20,28,484	28,95,259	34,16,080	27,79,941	2.735
	Total Desh	67,70,859	65,58,856	59,78,862	64,36,192	1,60,45,356	2,40,74,133	2,73,89,361	2,25,02,950	2.747
Total Bombay Province Maharashtra		2,16,01,002	2,15,65,049	2,01,87,334	2,11,17,795	2,37,11,696	4,20,67,221	6,20,52,470	4,26,10,462	3.301

Statement showing the income of Excise Revenue (Figures in Rupees)

Districts		1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	3 Years' Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years' Average	Per Capita
1	Wardha	1,86,570	1,78,831	70,292	1,45,264	1,33,664	1,37,599	1,78,516	1,49,926	0-2887
2	Nagpur	8,64,391	10,07,903	9,00,730	9,24,341	18,16,334	29,49,972	39,80,429	29,15,578	2-751
3	Chanda	3,25,577	3,68,657	3,44,539	3,46,591	3,94,858	6,29,241	8,81,621	6,35,240	9-7279
4	Bhandara	3,17,881	3,48,691	3,35,099	3,34,224	5,25,550	12,59,090	20,59,193	12,81,611	1-331
Total C. P. Marathi		16,95,519	19,04,082	16,51,660	17,50,420	28,71,406	49,75,902	70,99,759	49,82,355	1-457
1	Amraoti	4,79,981	5,04,947	4,03,810	4,62,913	7,29,064	13,09,086	18,50,959	12,96,370	1-311
2	Akola	4,40,751	3,99,283	1,33,174	3,24,403	1,66,408	2,24,578	3,18,905	2,36,630	0-2607
3	Buldana	3,34,969	3,06,609	2,33,109	2,91,562	4,62,231	8,29,229	10,83,838	7,91,766	0-9647
4	Yeotmal	2,94,759	3,39,621	2,34,304	2,89,561	4,37,754	8,73,211	13,98,981	9,03,315	1-016
Total Berar		15,50,460	15,50,460	10,04,397	13,68,439	17,95,457	32,36,104	46,52,683	32,28,081	0-8168
Total Maha- Vidarbha		32,45,979	34,54,542	26,56,057	21,18,859	46,66,863	82,12,006	1,17,52,442	82,10,437	1-169

Statement showing the income of Registration Revenue (Figures in Rupees)

Districts	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	3 Years' Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years' Average	Per Capita
1 Bombay ...	3,19,837	3,32,112	2,67,594	3,06,514	5,41,683	5,70,223	4,72,422	5,28,109	0-3544
2 " Suburban ...	18,609	19,060	18,849	18,839	34,052	39,060	37,381	36,831	0-1467
Total Bombay	3,38,446	3,51,172	2,86,443	3,25,354	5,75,735	6,09,283	5,09,803	5,64,940	0-3245
1 Thana ...	31,932	27,672	31,673	30,426	54,628	65,757	69,594	63,326	0-0679
2 Kolaba ...	30,563	26,278	28,592	28,478	49,789	56,458	52,746	52,998	0-0792
3 Ratnagiri ...	40,875	38,303	22,120	40,433	73,062	75,887	68,102	72,350	0-0525
Total Konkan	1,03,370	92,253	1,02,385	99,336	1,77,479	1,98,102	1,90,442	1,88,674	0-0610
1 East Khandesh ...	1,28,797	1,01,523	1,10,485	1,13,602	2,18,722	1,90,738	1,98,098	2,02,519	0-1525
2 West " ...	40,154	37,722	38,568	38,815	74,432	76,476	72,357	74,422	0-0779
3 Nasik ...	58,296	58,337	59,147	58,593	1,13,735	1,19,656	1,25,388	1,19,593	0-0109
4 Ahmednagar	55,289	63,264	69,840	62,798	1,27,050	1,32,678	1,31,706	1,30,478	0-0120
5 Poona ...	82,773	84,721	90,642	86,045	1,66,519	1,75,425	1,67,717	1,69,887	0-1250
6 Satara ...	95,943	93,459	97,034	95,479	1,80,048	1,79,360	1,50,284	1,69,897	0-1311
7 Sholapur ...	52,221	50,238	53,543	52,001	95,446	95,912	94,847	95,402	0-0940
Total Desh ...	5,13,473	4,89,264	5,19,259	5,07,332	9,75,952	9,70,245	9,40,397	9,62,198	0-1174
Total Bombay Province Maharashtra	9,55,289	9,32,689	9,08,087	9,32,022	17,29,166	17,77,630	16,40,642	17,15,812	0-1329

Statement showing the income of Registration Revenue (Figures in Rupees.)

Districts	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	3 Years' Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years' Average	Per Capita
1 Wardha	25,159	27,691	25,677	26,176	37,875	50,344	62,157	50,125	0.0965
2 Nagpur	40,592	44,836	53,411	46,279	79,589	1,01,013	1,09,132	96,578	0.0911
3 Chanda	9,983	10,081	11,849	10,638	19,979	28,573	29,394	25,982	0.0318
4 Bhandara	21,034	26,449	17,687	21,723	30,695	37,502	44,661	37,619	0.0391
Total C. P. Marathi ...	96,768	1,09,057	1,08,624	1,04,816	1,68,138	2,17,432	2,45,344	2,10,305	0.0615
1 Amraoti	78,816	74,102	65,089	72,669	1,22,028	1,32,769	1,43,385	1,32,727	0.1342
2 Akola	62,479	64,618	57,606	61,567	1,15,916	1,19,143	1,31,746	1,22,268	0.1348
3 Buldana	53,114	53,079	57,519	54,571	88,722	97,167	1,12,718	99,536	0.1213
4 Yeotmal	35,767	39,127	35,232	36,709	62,475	77,309	76,201	71,995	0.0810
Total Berar	2,30,176	2,30,926	2,15,446	2,25,516	3,89,141	4,26,388	4,64,050	4,26,525	0.1183
Total Mahavidarbha ...	3,26,944	3,39,983	3,24,070	3,30,332	5,57,279	6,43,820	7,09,394	6,36,831	0.0969

Statement Showing the income of Stamps Revenue (Figures in Rupees)

Districts	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	3 Years Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years Average	per Capita
1 Bombay ... } 2 " Suburban	80,97,646	38,11,907	81,01,905	83,37,153	1,42,08,809 54,918	1,56,64,964 69,740	1,44,17,996 32,541	1,47,63,923 52,400	9-8040 0-2086
Total Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	1,42,63,727	1,57,34,704	1,44,50,537	1,48,16,323	8-5130
1 Thana... } 2 Kolaba ... } 3 Ratnagiri ...	4,31,851 2,13,901	4,34,069 2,22,798	3,85,040 2,12,995	4,16,987 2,16,565	3,64,715 1,97,314 2,87,709	4,26,517 2,36,759 3,11,565	5,48,149 2,34,652 3,01,111	4,46,460 2,22,908 3,00,128	0-4787 0-3332 0-2229
Total Konkan ...	6,45,752	6,56,867	5,98,035	6,33,551	8,49,738	9,74,841	10,83,912	9,69,497	0-3112
1 East Khandesh ...	7,21,497	7,04,479	6,30,218	6,85,398	8,33,227	7,96,162	8,36,038	8,21,809	0-6189
2 West Khandesh ...	2,93,355	3,04,298	2,94,095	2,97,249	3,67,287	3,20,021	3,81,700	3,56,336	0-3906
3 Nasik ...	3,79,161	3,77,601	3,62,869	3,73,210	5,19,530	6,00,894	6,66,176	5,95,533	0-5295
4 Ahmednagar ...	2,90,282	2,87,302	2,81,212	2,86,265	5,00,671	5,80,231	5,50,630	5,43,844	0-4848
5 Poona ...	6,85,720	7,07,833	6,67,522	6,87,025	10,86,962	12,55,891	12,90,646	12,11,166	0-8910
6 Satara ...	3,76,663	3,99,393	3,94,831	3,90,296	5,84,919	6,11,927	5,56,650	5,84,499	0-4406
7 Sholapur ...	3,48,723	3,38,015	3,14,745	3,33,828	5,43,869	5,34,862	5,64,754	5,47,828	0-5328
Total Desh ...	30,95,401	31,18,921	29,45,492	30,53,271	44,36,455	46,99,988	48,46,594	46,61,015	0-5690
Total Bombay Province Maharashtra	1,28,38,799	1,25,87,695	1,16,45,432	1,20,23,975	1,95,49,930	2,14,09,533	2,03,81,043	2,04,46,836	1-584

Statement Showing the income of Stamps Revenue (Figures in Rupees)

Districts	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 years' Average	Per Capita
1 Wardha	2,23,686	2,01,553	2,12,620	2,10,665	2,48,101	2,44,612	2,34,459	0-3588
2 Nagpur	6,28,736	6,06,656	6,17,696	7,58,917	8,92,236	8,90,629	8,47,261	0-7993
3 Chanda	1,42,302	1,21,628	1,31,965	1,30,032	1,61,070	1,50,975	1,47,359	0-1689
4 Bhandara	1,77,932	1,69,499	1,73,716	1,87,885	2,28,109	2,37,647	2,17,880	0-2262
Total C. P., Marathi	...	11,72,656	10,99,336	11,35,996	12,87,499	15,29,516	15,23,863	14,46,959	0-4235
1 Amraoti	4,06,305	3,08,345	3,57,325	4,82,994	5,24,935	5,81,924	5,29,951	0-5362
2 Akola	3,06,737	2,77,094	2,91,916	5,00,522	4,83,125	6,12,530	5,32,059	0-5860
3 Buldana	3,04,958	2,48,132	2,76,545	3,88,611	4,35,369	5,01,014	4,41,665	0-5381
4 Yeotmal	2,32,269	1,71,941	2,02,105	2,93,124	3,13,305	3,50,835	3,19,088	0-3595
Total Berar	12,50,269	10,05,512	11,27,891	16,65,251	17,56,734	20,46,303	18,22,763	0-5058
Total Maha-vidarbh	...	24,22,925	21,04,848	22,63,889	29,52,750	32,86,250	35,70,166	32,69,722	0-4657

Statement Showing the "Income of Forest Revenue (Figures in Rupees)

Districts	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	3 Years' Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years' Average	Per Capita
1 Thana North...	7,16,321	6,19,940	5,71,946	6,36,069	22,50,385	42,31,329	28,85,625	31,22,446	...
2 " East ...	2,94,090	2,75,417	2,65,118	2,78,208	21,19,236	36,84,811	13,96,982	24,00,343	...
3 " West ...	2,81,050	2,86,790	3,17,856	2,95,232	19,48,267	37,52,545	23,18,472	26,73,095	...
4 Kolaba ...	1,54,858	1,68,560	1,89,987	1,71,135	12,30,719	52,99,709	17,56,225	27,62,218	...
Total Konkan...	14,46,319	13,50,707	13,44,907	13,80,644	75,48,607	1,69,68,394	83,57,304	1,09,58,102	3,581
1 East Khandesh	1,78,198	1,29,642	1,26,553	1,44,801	2,98,679	3,41,278	4,90,402	3,76,786	...
2 West " }					13,91,900	10,89,825	15,52,354	13,44,693	...
3 " " Subdivi. }	4,82,007	2,91,786	2,22,575	3,32,123	2,45,443	2,28,048	3,01,019	2,58,503	...
4 Nasik (East)	1,67,148	67,174	56,700	97,007	1,50,944	1,74,987	1,78,034	1,67,988	...
5 " (West)	1,51,912	92,577	79,988	1,08,159	3,91,736	5,32,818	6,78,801	5,34,452	...
6 Poona ...	15,6,791	1,35,774	1,05,859	1,36,141	2,30,129	2,49,925	2,40,258	2,40,104	...
7 Satara...	77,580	57,291	43,143	59,338	1,21,019	1,59,653	2,20,418	1,67,030	...
Total Desh ...	12,23,636	7,74,244	6,34,828	8,77,569	28,30,850	27,76,534	36,61,286	30,89,557	0.3771
Total Bombay Province	26,69,955	21,24,951	19,79,735	22,58,213	1,03,79,457	1,97,44,928	1,20,18,590	1,40,47,658	0.088
Maharashtra ...	...							

Statement showing the income of Forest Revenue (figures in Rupees)

Districts	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	3 Years' Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years' Average	Per Capita
1 Nagpur-Wardha	7,79,564	8,12,941	7,57,689	7,83,398	0.4962
2 North Chanda	9,18,209	10,43,885	10,22,201	9,94,765	2.632
3 South Chanda	18,24,107	17,57,449	12,31,599	16,04,385	
4 Bhandara	5,98,541	9,00,087	7,62,690	7,53,773	0.7827
Total C. P. Marathi	41,20,421	45,14,362	37,74,179	41,36,321	1.211
1 Amraoti	12,27,817	14,01,393	16,46,462	14,25,224	1.442
2 Akola	3,39,448	4,09,563	4,08,318	3,85,776	0.2231
3 Buldana					
4 Yeotmal	5,96,875	9,56,761	9,60,527	8,38,054	0.9441
Total Berar	21,64,140	27,67,717	30,15,307	26,49,055	0.7347
Total Mahavidarbha	62,84,561	72,82,079	67,89,486	67,85,375	0.966

Statement Showing the income of Local-fund Revenue (Figures in Rupees)

Districts	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Average	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Average	Per Capita
1 Wardha	51,998	50,488	37,851	46,779	1,00,598	1,00,631	1,00,017	1,00,415	0-1933
2 Nagpur	1,73,308	2,07,824	63,324	1,48,152	1,67,908	1,67,962	1,67,267	1,67,712	0-1582
3 Chanda	40,774	40,194	38,800	39,922	40,676	40,797	51,648	44,373	0-0582
4 Bhandara	48,884	48,897	46,335	48,039	48,096	80,481	92,475	73,584	0-0760
Total C. P. Marathi	3,14,964	3,47,403	1,86,310	2,82,892	3,57,278	3,89,871	4,11,407	3,86,185	0-1131
1 Amraoti	6,90,774	6,01,349	5,54,752	6,15,625	6,09,837	7,99,478	8,04,020	7,37,778	0-7464
2 Akola	5,64,357	4,41,526	4,26,613	4,77,498	5,06,532	7,10,679	7,10,868	6,42,693	0-7081
3 Buldana	4,66,522	4,32,383	3,89,975	4,29,626	1,62,173	3,24,484	6,88,068	3,91,575	0-4772
4 Yeotmal	2,12,012	2,09,686	2,03,874	2,08,524	2,06,819	3,74,642	3,75,389	3,18,950	0-3592
Total Berar	19,33,665	16,84,944	15,75,214	17,31,274	14,85,351	22,09,283	25,78,345	20,90,996	0-5799
Total Mahavidarbha	22,48,629	20,32,347	17,61,524	20,14,166	18,42,639	25,99,154	29,89,752	24,77,181	0-3526

Statement Showing the Income of Irrigation Revenue
(Figures in Rupees)

S. No.	Name of the Dam	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Average
1	Ekrak Tank (Sholapur)	1,96,842	2,88,309	3,32,029	2,72,393
2	Shahada Canal ... (Khandesh)	6513	5873	12,364	8250
3	Ashti Talao ... (Sholapur divi.)	24,371	8,489	26,631	26,397
4	Pathri Talao " "	11,876	13,414	12,919	12,736
5	Koregao " "	3152	3902	3133	3396
6	Mhasvad " "	46,868	67,385	66,443	60,232
7	Panjra Canal ... (Khandesh divi.)	13,136	18,003	20,593	17,244
8	Jamada " "	28,462	21,044	35,318	28,275
9	Mhasava " "	3656	6103	3109	4269
10	Krishna Canal Satara...	72,990	45,654	40,357	53,000
11	Revadi " "	4268	4227	2510	3668
12	Man " "	2254	5109	5226	4196
13	Yerala " "	23,851	29,050	19,224	24,042
14	Chikhali " "	2353	1670	532	1518
15	Mayani Talao " "	7579	8357	8026	7987
16	Shirsufal " Poona ...	1424	3838	5660	3641
17	Bhadalwadi " " ...	3837	6721	5492	5350
18	Parsul " Nasik ...	1763	6970	7597	5443
19	Girna Canal " ...	1,45,963	1,73,180	2,13,089	1,77,411
20	Godavari Right Bank ...	4,29,648	4,76,247	5,11,284	4,72,393
21	" left " ...	3,14,499	3,63,825	3,74,787	3,51,037
22	Lake Bill (Nasik) ...	31,285	29,954	35,084	32,108
23	Vaghad Talao ...	414	1011	190	538
24	Palkhed " ...	24,689	24,558	27,148	25,465
25	Ozar Tambat " ...	21,516	20,371	23,500	21,796
26	Vadali Talao ...	12,065	10,851	13,082	11,999
27	Mutha Canal Poona ...	3,87,532	4,95,506	4,47,176	4,43,405
28	Nira, left Bank ...	7,34,484	9,72,398	9,76,333	8,94,405
29	" Right " ...	7,94,564	10,85,269	11,27,451	10,02,428
30	Pravara Right Bank ...	2,40,249	2,51,389	2,85,011	2,58,883
31	" Left " ...	8,62,880	9,99,457	9,92,457	9,51,598
32	Bhatodi Talao Nagar	5240	7136	4743	5706
33	Vakeshwar Bhandara ...	889	694	589	724
34	Khirdi Sathe (Nasik)	3243	5853	4325	4474
35	Nira Canal ...	58	529	586	388
36	Ahmednagar Division	53,171	62,211	62,068	59,150
37	Poona Research Division	124	2498	2163	1595
38	Poona Navigation ...	8274	6563	6204	7014
Total Dams. ...		19,47,147	55,53,323	57,14,123	44,04,864

**Income of
Water Tax Collected as Land Revenue (Figures in Rupees)**

S. No.	Districts	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Average
1	Ratnagiri	7655	7655	7655	7655
2	East Khandesh ...	9493	9671	9493	9552
3	West Khandesh ...	71,400	71,400	71,400	71400
4	Nasik	1,90,478	1,80,915	2,09,243	1,93,545
5	Ahmednagar				
6	Poona	13,043	13,846	13,846	13,578
7	Satara	2246	2251	1028	1842
	Total ...	2,94,315	2,85,738	3,12,665	2,97,573
	Total Bombay Province Maharashtra ...	22,41,462	58,39,061	60,26,788	47,02,437
1	Nagpur	3005	3005	12,468	6159
2	Chanda	53,244	62,256	59,731	58,410
	Total Mahavidarbha ...	56,249	65,261	72,199	64,569

**Statement showing the income under Motor vehicles
Act (Figures in Rupees)**

S. No.	Districts	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years Average
1	Bombay Zone (Bombay & Suburbs)	26,79,967	27,96,243	30,27,074	28,34,428
2	Thana Zone (Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri) ...	2,55,269	3,14,002	2,73,000	2,80,757
3	Poona Zone (Poona, Satara, Sholapur) ...	6,64,596	7,96,525	10,62,605	8,41,242
4	Nasik Zone (Nasik, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh)	4,30,491	5,52,781	6,14,917	5,32,730
	Total Bombay Province Maharashtra ...	40,30,323	44,59,551	49,77,596	44,89,157
1	Wardha	21,119	29,030	28,436	26,195
2	Nagpur	1,64,358	2,44,385	2,60,446	2,23,063
3	Chanda	8655	15,836	17,334	13,942
4	Bhandara	10,660	16,663	24,789	17,371
	Total Marathi C. P....	2,04,792	3,05,914	3,31,005	2,80,570
1	Amravati	65,348	1,07,468	11,8783	97,200
2	Akola	32,441	52,346	55,151	46,646
3	Buldana	11,949	19,849	17,780	16,526
4	Yeotmal	23,533	43,909	38,260	35,236
	Total-Berar... ..	1,33,271	2,23,572	229,974	1,95,607
	Total Mahavidarbha ...	3,38,063	5,29,486	5,60,979	4,76,176

Statement showing the income of other Taxes
(Figures in Rupees)

Districts	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	3 Years Average.
1 Bombay	2,63,72,260	3,23,58,382	2,90,10,632	2,92,50,091
2 Bombay Suburban	7,92,077	9,34,911	10,60,554	9,29,181
Total Bombay	2,71,64,337	3,32,93,293	3,00,80,186	3,01,79,272
1 Thana	97,779	1,81,888	2,42,958	1,74,208
2 Kolaba	17,007	26,333	32,180	25,173
3 Ratnagiri	20,068	37,301	31,013	29,461
Total Konkan	1,34,854	2,45,522	3,06,151	2,28,842
1 E. Khandesh	36,460	87,380	1,87,927	1,03,922
2 W. „	24,420	83,484	1,23,876	77,260
3 Nasik	1,59,862	4,01,101	4,31,885	3,30,949
4 Ahmednagar	1,00,901	1,30,502	1,80,878	1,37,427
5 Poona	16,57,574	31,42,507	36,95,766	28,31,949
6 Satara	30,306	68,767	54,443	51,172
7 Sholapur	94,708	2,48,627	2,63,570	2,02,302
Total Desh	21,04,231	41,98,368	49,38,345	37,46,981
Total Bombay Province Maharashtra	2,94,03,422	3,77,01,183	3,53,24,682	3,41,43,095
1 Wardha	66,126	90,910	1,05,587	87,541
2 Nagpur	3,53,421	6,47,346	7,02,597	5,67,788
3 Chanda	8,745	18,556	23,120	16,807
4 Bhandara	12,204	28,469	35,498	25,390
Total Marathi C. P.	4,40,496	7,85,281	8,66,802	6,97,526
1 Amraoti	43,027	1,11,694	1,35,611	96,777
2 Akola	34,244	1,02,873	1,17,931	85,016
3 Buldana	15,090	44,654	80,605	46,783
4 Yeotmal	19,304	49,358	58,167	42,276
Total Berar	1,11,665	3,08,579	3,92,314	2,70,852
Total Mahavidarbha	5,52,161	10,93,860	12,59,116	9,68,379

Income From Administration of Justice (Figures in Rupees)

Districts	94 -	1944-45	1945-46	Average
1 Thana	92,921	1,31,149	1,83,942	1,36,004
2 Kolaba	39,784	52,766	38,705	43,752
3 Ratnagiri	15,205	17,431	29,320	20,652
4 Total Konkan	1,47,910	2,01,346	2,51,967	2,00,408
1 Khandesh East	44,311	63,004	50,865	52,727
2 „ West... ..	77,806	89,79	86,599	84,735
3 Nasik	88,792	1,63,778	1,33,717	1,28,752
4 Ahmednagar	58,166	68,196	68,745	65,036
5 Poona	1,37,062	1,43,993	2,26,084	1,69,046
6 Satara	49,479	65,791	1,26,364	80,545
7 Sholapur	1,43,453	82,509	74,187	1,00,050
Total Desh	5,99,039	6,77,070	7,66,561	6,80,890

Statement showing Income Tax Revenue (Figures in Rupees)

Districts				1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Average
1	Bombay	...	...	7,33,77,060	10,83,65,277	8,89,17,487	9,02,19,941
2	„ Suburbs	...	...	3,66,989	4,10,797	4,31,462	4,03,083
	Total Bombay	...	...	7,37,44,049	10,87,76,074	8,93,48,949	9,06,23,024
1	Thana	...	...	2,35,416	3,98,673	4,68,466	3,67,518
2	Kolaba	...	...	1,94,541	2,43,318	2,56,401	2,31,420
3	Ratnagiri	...	...	1,14,322	1,16,290	73,750	1,01,454
	Total Konkan	...	...	5,54,279	7,58,281	7,98,617	7,00,392
1	Khandesh East	...	...	2,90,331	6,42,427	3,34,256	4,22,338
2	Khandesh West	...	...	3,48,272	3,40,144	4,39,752	3,76,056
3	Nasik	...	...	3,51,448	5,28,382	7,41,569	5,40,466
4	Ahmednagar	...	...	4,54,042	3,75,996	2,30,590	3,53,543
5	Poona	...	...	12,05,081	19,19,240	20,52,925	17,29,082
6	Satara...	...	...	3,10,261	4,46,732	3,92,987	3,83,327
7	Sholapur	...	...	6,36,100	9,68,545	8,80,660	8,28,435
	Total Desh ...	...	...	35,95,535	52,21,466	50,72,739	46,29,913
	Total Bombay Maharashtra	Province	...	7,78,83,863	11,47,55,821	9,52,20,305	9,59,42,329
1	Wardha	...	...	1,10,113	1,47,405	1,28,185	1,28,568
2	Nagpur	...	...	26,20,731	54,02,999	30,37,403	36,87,044
3	Chanda	...	...	1,19,589	1,72,293	1,06,682	1,32,855
4	Bhandara	...	...	1,01,539	1,84,919	1,68,836	1,51,765
	Total C. P. Marathi	...	...	29,51,972	59,07,616	34,41,106	41,00,232
1	Amraoti	...	...	2,71,333	3,64,335	2,40,058	2,91,909
2	Akola	...	...	4,08,161	4,70,060	3,45,805	4,08,009
3	Buldana	...	...	1,69,118	1,86,373	2,35,487	1,96,993
4	Yeotmal	...	...	2,05,006	2,62,518	1,91,834	2,19,786
5	Total Berar	...	...	10,53,618	12,83,286	10,13,184	11,16,696
	Total Mahavidarbha	...	...	40,05,590	71,90,902	44,54,290	52,16,927

Statement showing Super Tax Revenue (Figures in Rupees)

Districts				1943-44	1944-45	1945-4	Average.
1	Bombay	...	...	1,36,37,535	2,06,23,524	2,07,68,208	1,83,43,089
2	" Suburb	...	...	16,971	58,964	74,155	50,030
	Total-Bombay.	...	...	1,36,54,506	2,06,82,488	2,08,42,363	1,83,93,119
1	Thana	...	...	8,535	17,603	43,666	23,268
2	Kolaba	...	...	17,439	13,758	78,798	36,665
3	Ratnagiri	...	...	115	339	16,127	5,527
	Total-Konkan	...	...	26,089	31,700	1,38,591	65,460
1	Khandesh East	...	...	12,324	26,372	19,904	11,533
2	Khandesh West	...	...	13,693	11,508	49,793	24,998
3	Nasik	...	...	11,237	25,389	83,266	39,964
4	Ahmednagar	...	...	67,057	105,81	5,131	27,589
5	Poona	...	...	77,764	1,80,259	2,78,579	1,78,867
6	Satara	...	...	23,077	24,964	22,236	23,426
7	Sholapur	...	...	24,493	94,035	72,308	63,612
	Total Desh	...	...	2,29,645	3,73,108	5,3,1217	3,77,990
Total Bombay Prov.Maha-rashtra.				1,39,10,240	2,10,87,296	2,15,12,171	1,88,36,569
1	Wardha	...	...	6,181	8,981	8,891	8,018
2	Nagpur	...	...	27,50,147	49,73,256	30,58,959	35,94,121
3	Chanda	...	...	4,090	6,540	2,593	4,408
4	Bhandara	...	...	7,117	7,697	6,233	7,016
	Total C. P. Marathi	...	...	27,67,535	49,96,474	30,76,676	36,13,562
1	Amraoti	...	...	9,964	25,142	16,212	17,106
2	Akola	...	...	36,524	48,260	23,564	36,116
3	Buldana	...	...	9,532	11,009	18,253	12,931
4	Yeotmal	...	...	4,037	11,181	8,209	7,809
	Total Berar.	...	...	60,059	95,592	66,238	73,962
Total Mahavidarbha				28,27,592	50,92,066	31,42,914	36,87,524

Statement showing Corporation Tax Revenue
(Figures in Rupees)

Districts				1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Average*
1	Bombay	...	...	4,34,53,801	5,95,04,524	5,95,28,781	4,74,62,369
2	„ Suburban	...	...	1,449	1,15,944	1,45,697	87,697
	Total Bombay	...	...	4,34,55,250	5,96,20,468	5,96,74,478	5,42,50,065
1	Thana	...	...	3,373	6,930	...	5,151
2	Kolaba	...	...	11,378	26,272	155	12,601
3	Ratnagiri	...	...	.....	259	, , , , ,	259
	Total Konkan...	...	...	14,751	33,461	155	16,122
1	Khandesh East	...	...	17,825	6,022	894	8,247
2	„ West	...	...	1,275	5,140	250	2,215
3	Nasik	...	...	2,705	4,045	3,112	3,287
4	Ahmednagar	...	...	22,183	18,962	13,099	18,081
5	Poona	...	...	20,161	31,083	46,450	32,565
6	Satara	...	...	25,722	65,068	1,01,570	64,120
7	Sholapur	...	...	1,789	5,822	32,525	13,378
	Total Desh	...	...	91,660	1,36,142	1,97,900	1,41,901
Total Bombay Prov. Maharashtra				4,35,61,661	5,97,90,071	5,98,72,533	5,44,11,422

Statement Showing the Incidence of Income Tax, Super Tax & Corporation Tax—per Capita. (Figures in Rupees)

S. No.	Districts	Income Tax	Super Tax	Corporation Tax
1	Bombay	57-82	12-31	31-93
2	„ Suburbs	1-065	0-1993	0-3185
3	Total Bombay	52-06	10-55	31-17
1	Thana	0-3678	0-0249	0-0551
2	Kolaba	0-3458	0-5480	0-0188
3	Ratnagiri	0-0739	0-0040	0-0002
	Total Konkan	0-2367	0-0220	0-0054
1	E. Khandesh	0-3173	0-0147	0-0062
2	West Khandesh	0-4132	0-0274	0-0024
3	Nasik	0-4852	0-0359	0-0029
4	Ahmednagar	0-0309	0-0025	0-0016
5	Thana	1-272	0-1316	0-0239
6	Satara	0-2888	0-0176	0-0489
7	Sholapur	0-8166	0-607	0-0132
	Total Desh	0-5648	0-0461	0-0185
	Total Bombay Province Maharashtra	7-432	1-460	4-215
1	Wardha	0-2477	1-0154	
2	Nagpur	3-667	3-390	
3	Chanda	0-1522	0-0050	
4	Bhandara	0-1612	0-0073	
	Total C.P. Marathi	1-200	1-058	
1	Amraoti	0-2952	0-0173	
2	Akola	0-4597	0-0398	
3	Buldana	0-2400	0-0157	
4	Yeotmal	0-2477	0-0088	
	Total Berar	0-3096	0-0205	
	Total Mahavidarbha...	0-7430	0-5253	

[Figures in thousand Rs. Each column consists two years' figures separately. Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj, Phaltan and Bastar for 1943-44 and 1944-45 and Sawantwadi 1941-42 and 42-43; Surgana and Dang 1944-45 and 45-46; Marathawada only 1936.]

No.	Name of State	Land Revenue		Excise		Stamps		Registration		Income tax	
1	Kolhapur ...	1776	1768	1904	3284	445	412	77	65	777	1296
2	Sangli ...	678	666	280	1027	200	216	58	65	565	603
3	Miraj (Sr.)	449	322	70	74	67	87	24	30	78	98
4	Phaltan ...	190	185	752	566	51	35	9	6	442	700
5	Sawantawadi	296	340	143	194	46	47	6	8	...	...
6	Surgana ...	14	14	81	120	0.7	1	...	...	...	...
7	Dang ...	14	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bastar ...	328	321	413	406	10	11	...	...	...	...
	Marathawada										
1	Aurangabad	2930	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
2	Nander ...	2600	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
3	Parbhani ...	2500	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
4	Bir ...	1950	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
5	Osmanabad	1674	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...

No.	Name of State	Jungle		Irrigation		Other taxes		Post	P.W.D.	Motor vehicles	
1	Kolhapur ...	116	197	3	12	282	356	...	...	...	...
2	Sangli ...	94	167	...	...	64	96	...	...	49	49
3	Miraj (Sr)	...	...	...	...	109	303	...	...	...	...
4	Phaltan ...	...	...	310	364	50	111	...	...	17	12
5	Sawantawadi	45	62	...	...	43	46	...	...	...	...
6	Surgana ...	53	61	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...
7	Dang ...	1143	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bastar ...	951	1262	...	...	68	85	...	...	...	...
	Marathawada										
1	Aurangabad	63	...	...	...	...	...	69	9	1	...
2	Nanded ...	65	...	...	...	...	...	54	3	3	...
3	Parbhani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	3	3	...
4	Beed ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	46	4	4	...
5	Usmanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5	6	...

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND CROPS OF UNITED MAHARASHTRA

While considering the question of the formation of the Province of United Maharashtra on a linguistic basis, it will not do to overlook its economic and financial side. The preceding chapter was devoted to the consideration of what the financial position of such a province would be in its initial stage and it was pointed out that from the very beginning, it would be a self-contained, self-sufficient, self-dependent province. In this chapter we will consider whether it cannot feed itself from its present agricultural produce and whether it cannot also have a surplus to export to its sister provinces. Such a study, it will be found, further supports the political, cultural and administrative demand of the Marathi-speaking people for a United Maharashtra Province. The present position and the future possibilities of its food crops and money crops is quite satisfactory, as this study will show.

The crops, the climate and the water supply position from rainfall of United Maharashtra divide it into three distinct natural territorial groups. One is the maritime tract known as Konkan, the other up the ghats and the third the Deccan plateau, or Desh. Konkan extends roughly from Umbargaon to Karwar along the Arabian Sea coast, its breadth between the sea and the ghats being from 30 to 40 miles. The tract up the ghats and about 30 miles in breadth extends from northern Nasik to Southern Satara Districts. The third is the vast territory from Bhandara Nagpur-Chanda, covering Khandesh, Berar, Marathawada, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Southern Maratha States. Konkan enjoys the rainfall from 80 to 120 inches, the up-ghat tract from 30 to 40 inches while the Deccan plateau or Desh has a scanty rainfall of 15 to 30 inches only. The Konkan and up-ghat tracts are more fortunately placed from the point of rainfall.

The rainfall up the ghats and in Konkan is fairly normal every year and crops do not fail on the whole. The soil as such is far much better in the Deccan plateau, but rainfall being undependable, the crops are also likewise. Konkan never suffers from want of rain. If crops fail there, it would be on account of excessive rainfall only. The land in Konkan is not very deep and is not very extensive either. Lands adjacent to the seashore and those lying in the valleys of the small rivers are only under the plough. The rest of the Konkan tract is hill country and that yields only some varkas crops. Conditions up the ghats are different. Both agriculture and garden produce flourish there. The problem of water scarcity does not arise. The land under the garden produce is also a great deal more in this tract. In Konkan, there is an abundance of water during the rainy season but during the summer, there is positive scarcity almost everywhere. The black soil in the Deccan is a far better agricultural land but only if the rainfall favours it. Land under the garden produce is not much to speak of in this vast expanse. If big irrigation works and small irrigation projects can help this land, it will be far more prosperous than both Konkan and Ghats Countries although there are patches of intermittent rocky and hilly tracts here and there in this Deccan plateau.

Most of the soil of Maharashtra is a product of the trap rock, a product of the effects of rain and climate on this rock for millions of years. The soil in Konkan has a proportion of laterite in it. The soil of Khandesh and Berar is black, cotton soil, very fit for growing cotton. It is generally three or four feet deep. Other tracts vary from place to place. The soil in Konkan grows only rice and hilly tracts grow varkas crops. The upghat country grows all kinds of Kharip and Rab crops besides a good deal of garden produce. The other land is capable of growing rich crops if properly fertilised and fed by water supply. The land from Nasik which grows wheat and that from Kopergaon, as well as the Jowar growing land of Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts are the specimens of this third kind of black soil.

All these three soils have developed from the trap rock. The farther east we go from the ghats, the quality of the

cultural land improves. The Khandesh soil in the Tapi Valley which is 15 to 20 feet deep, grows excellent cotton, wheat, & jowar. The soil in the Godavari, Narmada and Krishna valleys is similarly alluvial. Where calcium is mixed up with black soil, the land is better suited for horticulture and garden produce. Regur land is not suitable for this. Even in Konkan, there are suitable lands for horticulture. For instance, in Ratnagiri District in particular, they have taken to intensive cultivation of mangoes, of high quality. By the side of the sea, cocoanut and arecanut grow very well.

The chemical analysis of the soil in Bombay Maharashtra shows that it contains silica, horablend, iron, calcium and organic substances. On the last factor depends the fertility of soil. The soil in the Nagpur Chanda tract is also developed from trap rock ; that in Wardha Nagpur is Regur ; the soil in Khandesh and Berar is similar and that of Marathwada is similar to that in Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts. To the south of Satpura Ranges in the low lands are grown cotton, jowar, wheat and grams as well as other pulses. In Bhandara, there is a good rice growing land as also in Chanda. In Baster and Chanda there are big forests from which lac is procured. The Berar soil is quite well known for its cotton crops, but it also grows Jowar, Wheat, Gram, Bajri, Ground-nuts, Pulses and Chillies. There is no Bagayat (Irrigation) land in Berar. There is also water scarcity in Berar. Marathwada in Nizam's dominion grows all crops that are grown in C. P., Berar and Ahmednagar-Sholapur and it grows them in large abundance so that it can always meet the deficit in Bombay Maharashtra. The land in Thana District is half forest and half agricultural. Black soil grows rice and red soil grows varkas crops. Kolaba District is similarly circumstanced. Both districts have horticultural lands by the side of the sea. The upghat tracts in Poona, Satara and Nasik enjoy excellent temperate climate and grow all crops. Southern Satara and Kolhapur are alluvial and they grow Jowar, Gram, Wheat, Ground nuts, Sugarcane etc.

Tables showing rainfall, climate of every district are given at the end of this book. According to the report of the Agricultural Departments in Bombay and the C. P. Maharashtra the following is the acreage of land under crops and irrigation land.

	Land under crops Acres	Irrigated acres
Bombay Maharashtra 1944-45	1,67,48,692	8,18,589
Mahavidarbha 1945-46	1,07,37,359	6,16,204

Of this 1,36,03,729 acres in Bombay Maharashtra grow food-crops and 73,18,773 in C. P. Berar grow food crops. 37,94,681 acres in Bombay and 38,40,606 acres in Mahavidarbha were under money crops. While Bombay Maharashtra produced 25,28,848 tons of food-grains Mahavidarbha did 16,16,500 tons. Although these figures, refer to the two different years, they give a fair idea of the normal production of crops. In both areas, much fallow land has now been brought under the plough and the process will go on so that production of food grains will also grow proportionately. The figures given at the end of this chapter are taken from the season and crop reports of the Bombay and C. P. Governments. The Marathwada figures are rather old as they refer to the year 1936, but not much increase is possible in that area in agricultural land and may be regarded as dependable for our purpose.

Bombay Maharashtra is a deficit province in respect of foodgrains but with the addition of Marathwada produce it becomes a surplus province. Bombay Maharashtra and C. P. Maharashtra when put together will make a surplus province in respect of foodgrains and when Marathwada joins up it will undoubtedly become richer in this respect. The land of Maharashtra, may not yield two crops as in U. P. and the Punjab. Nevertheless, it is fertile. To-day the Maratha peasant has to depend upon the freaky rainfall. If small irrigation works and wells are undertaken on a vast scale and big irrigation projects like the Koyana Valley are undertaken, most of the so-called famine tracts will also become green with fruit, flower and foliage. Small irrigation works in the valleys of small rivers in Konkan will also change the whole face of that tract and almost everywhere, the soil will yield two crops. What is necessary is water supply and that should be easy to provide in view of the heavy rainfall in Konkan. State and private enterprise equipped with modern scientific methods must harness the waste of millions of gallons of water. The Tata Tail Water

Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has indicated the directions in which this can be done.

Dry farming experiments, are being carried on by Government in several places. By raising bunds and storing water and with the help of other scientific measures, more crops in dry lands will be possible. In respect of sugarcane Maharashtra comes a close third after U. P. and Bihar. Even to-day, the quality of sugar cane produce in Maharashtra beats the other two, although, sugar cane cultivation is on a much smaller scale in Maharashtra. To day, Maharashtra meets its own requirements and also exports sugar to other provinces. Production of sugar in Maharashtra has still immense possibility. In respect of cotton production also, there is a great deal of scope for research work for producing long staple cotton, which is being increasingly grown in Maharashtra now-a-days. Preservation of fruits and fruit products has also much scope. Consolidation of fragments of land and its cultivation with scientific and mechanical aid has quite good prospects. No subsidiary occupations are at present available to the peasants. Dairying is such an occupation and it has very good scope in Bihar, Khandesh and Satara. The breed of the cows has to be improved. When this is done, the peasant will have another dependable occupation, harnessing of the hidden possibilities of the Western Ghats will produce any amount of electric energy and water supply. With this dream's realization, Maharashtra will be nothing short of a paradise.

Area of Land per District in Samyukta Maharashtra
(Figures in Acres) (Bombay-Maharashtra 1944-45 and
Mahavidarbha 1945-46)

S. No.	Districts	Area of Land in district	Area of land under cultivation	Area of land not cultivated	Jungle
1	W-Khandesh ...	34,80,850	17,46,904	17,33,946	1,40,172
2	E- " ...	29,08,707	20,73,327	8,35,380	4,09,941
3	Nasik ...	37,71,529	25,43,064	12,28,465	7,85,713
4	Ahmednagar ...	42,41,999	32,71,740	9,70,259	4,71,202
5	Poona ...	34,27,674	25,80,898	8,46,776	3,74,346
6	Sholapur ...	29,24,145	25,75,751	3,48,394	66,252
7	Satara ...	31,34,543	23,40,930	7,93,613	4,41,707
	Total Desh ...	2,38,89,447	1,71,32,614	67,56,833	36,89,523
1	Thana ...	21,94,399	10,14,282	11,80,117	8,30,696
2	B. S. D' ...	91,114	47,491	43,623	2,545
3	Kolaba ...	13,85,662	8,01,382	5,84,280	3,30,200
4	Ratnagiri ...	25,64,361	18,18,845	7,45,516	12,175
	Total Konkan	62,35,536	36,82,000	25,53,536	11,75,616
Total Bombay Province Maharashtra		3,01,24,983	2,08,14,614	93,10,369	48,65,139
1	Wardha ...	15,53,681	10,20,544	5,33,137	92,753
2	Nagpur ...	24,42,849	13,30,680	11,12,169	3,00,260
3	Chanda ...	59,79,475	11,70,151	48,09,324	13,92,006
4	Bhandara ...	22,83,383	9,16,002	13,67,381	6,76,635
	Total C. P. Marathi ...	1,22,59,388	44,37,377	78,22,011	24,61,654
1	Akola ...	26,21,423	22,03,104	4,18,319	2,06,719
2	Amraoti ...	30,09,860	18,54,208	11,55,652	8,96,095
3	Buldana ...	24,13,989	19,52,791	4,61,198	2,78,103
4	Yeatmal ...	33,40,729	23,33,778	10,06,951	7,53,714
	Total Berar ...	1,13,86,001	83,43,881	30,42,120	21,34,631
	Total Maha- vidarbha ...	2,36,45,389	1,27,81,258	10,864,131	45,96,285

Area of land under different cultivations in districts of Samyukta Maharashtra
(Bombay-Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidarbha 1945-46.)

Districts.	Rice		Wheat		Barley		Jowar			
	Rice Acres	Irrigated	Wheat Acres	Irrigated	Dry Acres	Irrigated	Total Acres	Kharif	Rabi	Irrigated
1 W. Khandesh	53,580	2,734	1,76,616	20,582	...	...	3,55,961	1,65,430	1,90,531	29
2 E. Khandesh	5,264	2,463	1,00,545	20,901	...	...	4,68,738	4,36,879	31,869	55
3 Nasik	66,934	3,974	2,35,563	29,178	...	...	1,11,548	22,848	88,700	...
4 Ahmednager	18,849	2,486	1,48,082	26,724	104	24	11,77,086	...	11,77,086	64,754
5 Poona	64,336	5,750	47,807	18,437	819	234	7,37,692	1,716	7,35,976	74,179
6 Sholapur	13,613	5,255	5,738	20,840	842	312	14,40,922	...	14,40,922	1,10,133
7 Satara	65,002	21,353	42,208	22,534	1,829	816	5,17,141	2,73,633	2,73,508	33,892
Total-Desh	2,90,573	44,065	7,87,059	1,59,196	3,604	1,386	48,39,088	9,00,506	39,38,582	2,83,042
1 Thana	3,40,649	...	91	...	...	...	635	...	635	...
2 B. S. D.	10,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kolaba	2,71,910	67	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Ratnagiri	2,17,017	4,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Konkan.	8,40,045	48,635	96	5	...	...	635	...	635	...
Total Bombay Pro- vince Maharashtra	11,30,623	92,700	7,87,155	1,59,201	3,604	1,386	48,39,723	9,00,506	39,39,217	2,83,042

**Area of land under different cultivations in Districts of Samyukta Maharashtra
(Bombay-Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidarbha 1945-46).**

No.	Districts.	Rice			Wheat		Wheat & Grams		Jowar			
		Total Acres	Irrigated	Total Acres	Total Acres	Irrigated	Total Acres	Irrigated	Total Acres	Kharif	Rabi	Jowar & Tur
1	Wardha ...	9,700	...	93,497	472	...	309	...	3,31,382	3,28,426	2,956	61,177
2	Nagpur ...	45,296	22,275	1,45,678	3,449	...	356	...	3,77,237	2,45,080	1,32,157	2,62,369
3	Chanda ...	3,69,339	2,01,951	77,289	78	...	443	...	3,25,202	34,011	2,91,191	13,939
4	Bhandara ...	5,66,599	2,74,653	74,576	123	...	770	...	85,986	1,958	84,028	14,235
	Total C.P. Marathi	9,90,934	4,98,879	3,91,040	4,122	...	1,878	...	11,19,807	6,09,475	5,10,332	3,51,720
1	Akola ...	16,475	1	1,25,889	80	...	...	...	6,26,502	6,26,502	...	...
2	Amraoti ...	12,789	...	96,474	201	...	...	...	5,57,458	5,57,458	...	...
3	Buldana ...	5,316	...	1,07,223	3,952	...	...	...	5,46,407	5,39,504	6,903	...
4	Yeotmal ...	28,596	117	57,402	71	...	...	...	6,41,223	6,41,223	...	...
	Total Berer	63,176	118	3,86,988	4,304	...	...	...	23,71,590	23,64,687	6,903	...
	Total Maha-Vidarbha	10,54,110	4,98,997	7,78,028	8,426	...	1,878	...	34,91,397	29,74,162	5,17,235	3,51,720

Area of land under different cultivations in districts of Samyukta Maharashtra (Bombay
Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidharbha 1945-46).

No.	District	Bajri		Ragi		Kodru		Maize		Other Mil- lets Acres	Tur Total Acres	Grams Total Acres	Other Pulses Total Acres
		Total Acres	Irrigated	Total Acres	Total Acres	Total Acres	Total Acres	Total Acres	Irrigated				
1	West Khandesh	3,10,826	9	19,296	14,549	4,880	186	41,720	16,140	59,874	2,04,782	59,874	2,04,782
2	East Khandesh	3,24,733	...	16	...	2,147	80	2,746	23,031	20,599	4,95,533	20,599	4,95,533
3	Nasik	7,49,808	...	76,382	315	2,023	384	40,534	15,139	69,053	2,14,504	69,053	2,14,504
4	Ahmednagar	8,98,050	12,101	19,550	...	1,771	1,272	42,521	33,428	69,203	2,46,776	69,203	2,46,776
5	Poona	5,92,628	25,859	26,867	53	1,389	1,335	16,853	20,066	54,342	1,15,873	54,342	1,15,873
6	Sholapur	2,78,548	13,515	...	16	12,154	11,404	5,945	52,763	38,214	99,046	38,214	99,046
7	Satara	4,01,736	9,257	38,698	641	8,253	2,970	42,351	34,672	66,622	1,70,406	66,622	1,70,406
	Total Desh ...	35,56,329	61,041	1,80,809	15,577	32,577	17,631	1,92,670	1,95,289	3,77,907	15,46,920	3,77,907	15,46,920
1	Thana	...	...	41,372	2,877	30	...	15,302	5,815	2,001	16,571	2,001	16,571
2	Bombay Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kolaba	...	...	36,121	2,440	...	...	16,063	2,511	934	20,149	934	20,149
4	Ratnagiri	...	...	1,31,747	59,551	...	...	40,566	1,180	43	41,405	43	41,405
	Total konkan...	...	...	2,09,240	64,868	30	...	71,961	9,506	2,978	78,125	2,978	78,125
	Total Bombay Province Maha- rashtra ...	35,36,229	61,041	3,90,049	80,445	32,600	17,631	2,64,631	2,04,795	3,80,885	16,25,045	3,80,885	16,25,045

Area of land under different cultivations in districts of Samyukta Maharashtra (Bombay
Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidarbha 1945-46).

No.	Districts.	Bajri		Kondan and Kutki	Masur		Matki Udid Moog		Other Millets Acres	Tur Total Acres	Grams Total Acres	Other Pulses Total Acres
		Total Acres	Irrigated		Total Acres	Acres	Total Acres					
1	Wardha	169		3	282	10,067	Lakh		654	12,746	Vatana	1,015
2	Nagpur	589		623	1,631	8,976		3,680	50,548	22,481		2,495
3	Chanda	11		4,994	460	25,004		38,925	4,467	25,676		2,904
4	Bhandara	1		7,187	747	75,610		73,420	7,723	22,311		1,166
	Total C. P. Marathi	770		12,807	3,120	1,19,657		1,20,025	63,392	83,214		7,580
1	Akola	19,892		1,639	5,073	86,993		10,047	69,204	36,522		1,909
2	Amraoti	17,097		9,681	2,670	53,318		3,347	79,326	20,458		362
3	Buldana	28,924		17	1,427	83,289		2,516	51,749	31,266		1,218
4	Yeotmal	22,417		235	196	88,035		3,221	94,810	25,200		1,083
	Total Berar	88,330		11,572	9,366	3,11,635		19,131	2,95,089	1,13,446		4,572
	Total Maha- vidarbha	89,100		24,379	12,486	4,31,292		2,55,181	3,58,481	1,96,660		12,152

Area of The Cultivated Land in Districts of Samyukta Maharashtra. (Figures in Acres)

Sl. No.	Districts	Sugar cane Acres.	Sugar cane Irrigated	Suger cane Other	Chilli, Dhania Total Acres.	Fruits & Vegetables total acres.	Other Food T. Acres.	Ground nuts. T. Acres.	Til Acres.	Castor seeds Acres.	Linseed Acres
1	West Khandesh	2,248	2,248	41	10,763	5,612	6	2,00,024	1,773	8,326	10,697
2	East "	745	745	12	12,834	18,893	198	3,47,261	6,198	190	750
3	Nasik ...	14,581	14,580	...	4,838	19,656	320	1,42,959	4,748	439	4,196
4	Ahmednagar	41,090	41,036	...	5,450	17,097	...	43,620	11,693	207	5,383
5	Poona ...	15,933	15,924	...	7,309	31,059	18	24,999	1,784	7	481
6	Sholapur ...	9,152	9,152	...	7,818	4,781	139	90,900	7,170	744	3,246
7	Satara ...	8,172	8,172	6	26,430	13,888	648	1,74,742	336	95	1,286
	Total Desh ...	91,921	91,857	59	75,452	1,10,986	1,329	10,24,505	33,702	10,008	26,039
1	Thana	168	168	...	1,855	6,957	...	18	1,021	182	...
2	Bombay sub. ...	...	...	...	12	2,322	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kolaba ...	58	58	8	650	3,054	...	...	2,452	23	...
4	Ratnagiri ...	447	472	...	1,471	11,091	...	125	242	...	...
	Total Konkan	700	698	8	3,988	23,424	...	143	3,715	205	...
	Total Bombay Prov. Maharashtra	92,621	92,555	67	79,440	1,34,410	1,329	10,24,648	37,417	10,213	26,039

Area of The Cultivated Land in Districts of Samyukta Maharashtra. (Figures in Acres)

Sl. No.	Districts	Sugar cane Acres	Sugar cane Irrigated	Sugar cane Other	Chilli, Dhana Total Acres.	Fruits & Vegetables total acres.	Other Food T. Acres.	Ground nuts. T. Acres.	Til Acres.	Ramtill Jagni Acres	Linseed Acres
1	Wardha ...	156	156	...	5,239	5,343	246	...	7,646	...	29,694
2	Nagpur ...	354	322	2	16,797	29,715	61	...	15,928	214	61,592
3.	Chanda ...	3,279	3,279	...	12,267	2,517	331	...	35,386	2	76,856
4	Bhandara ...	3,695	3,695	...	8,188	4,411	416	...	1,002	8	80,663
	Total C. P. Marathi	7,454	7,452	2	42,491	41,986	1,054	...	59,962	224	24,805
1	Akola ...	444	444	...	6,993	4,143	102	...	6,749	2,840	6,814
2	Amraoti ...	275	275	...	11,490	7,679	245	...	9,753	326	8,917
3	Buldana ...	1,093	1,093	...	7,311	4,714	...	...	5,851	36,169	5,589
4	Yeotmal ...	484	484	...	7,677	3,848	297	...	25,972	948	17,762
	Total Berar ...	2,296	2,296	...	33,471	20,384	644	...	48,325	40,283	39,082
	Total Mahavidarbha	9,750	9,748	2	75,962	62,370	1,698	...	1,08,287	40,507	2,87,887

Area of land under Different Cultivations in Districts of Samyukta Maharashtra
(Bombay Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidarbha 1945-46).

	Districts	(Seasamum) Mohari Acres	Coconut Acres	Other food crops Acres	Cotton Acres	Other Fibres Acres	Tobacco Acres	Drugs & Narcotics etc. Acres	Grass etc. Acres	Land under Canal T. Acres	Land under Irrigation Total Acres
1	West Khandesh	731	...	7527	1,28,376	4445	102	600	20,167	14,314	24,492
2	East "	175	...	1023	1,54,718	2298	579	294	5304	2834	38,702
3	Nasik ...	1471	...	45,515	24,478	2795	367	610	4,26,684	37,883	33,960
4	Ahmednagar ...	139	...	1,31,553	12,105	4807	198	566	84,227	76,808	99,216
5	Poona ...	45	...	90,215	38	835	315	470	3,91,033	93,433	77,817
6	Sholapur ...	...	...	88,243	607	6714	283	300	1,28,228	75,564	1,05,699
7	Satara ...	...	7	25,306	2191	3023	14,154	865	4,75,054	49,524	60,328
	Total Desh ...	2561	7	3,89,382	3,22,513	24,917	17,456	3735	15,30,697	3,50,360	4,40,214
1	Thana ...	1	321	4479	...	1767	...	...	1,98,857	...	6821
2	Bombay Suburbs	...	590	...	...	...	...	604	14,398	...	534
3	Kolaba ...	...	1614	996	...	197	...	455	39,421	...	851
4	Ratnagiri ...	...	10,423	13,252	...	3523	...	2959	1,05,690	4958	4726
	Total Konkan ...	1	12,948	18,727	...	5487	...	4018	3,58,356	4958	12,932
	Total Bombay Province Maharashtra ...	2562	12,955	4,08,109	3,22,513	30,404	17,456	7,753	18,89,063	3,55,318	4,53,146

Area of land under different cultivations in districts of Samyukta Maharashtra (Bombay Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidarbha 1945-46)

No.	Districts.	(Sesamum) Mohari Acres	Coconut Acres	Other Corn Acres	Cotton Acres	Other fibres Acres	Ambadi Acres	Drugs Narcotics etc. Acres	Grass etc. Acres	Land under Canals Acres.	Total Land under irrigation
1	Wardha	...		13,406	3,14,041	...	4230	with Tobacco 148	22,508	In Bombay Province Maharashtra total irrigated land is 819589 Acres. Out of this, land under well and canal irriga- tion is shown above.	
2	Nagpur	...		11,264	1,41,318	...	4559	867	6,420		
3	Chanda	...		4609	42,892	17	971	388	5645		
4	Bhandara	...		3296	6	488	1360	59	8838		
	Total Marathi C. P.	...		32,575	4,98,257	505	11,120	1462	63,411		
1	Akola	...		1,52,192	6,20,021	5624	2890	302	62	In Nizam's Dominion irrigated land is 2,26115 Acres. Out of this 1001 Acres are under canals, 207977 Acres under well and Lakes and Acres 15703 are irrigated by others means.	
2	Amraoti	...		75,385	6,07,860	4699	4224	2180	187		
3	Buldana	...		1,42,282	4,84,465	4808	5232	2192	71		
4	Yeotmal	...		90,135	5,85,635	6153	6022	448	19		
	Total Berar	...		4,59,994	22,97,981	21,284	18,368	5122	339		
	Total Mahavidarbha			4,92,569	27,96,238	21,789	29,488	6,584	63,750		

Area of land under different cultivations in districts of Samyukta Maharashtra
(Bombay-Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidarbha 1945-46)

No.	Districts.	Wheat & Rice, etc Acres.	Jowar & Bajari etc. Acres	Tur, Grams & other Acres	Other Cereals Millets Pulses Acres	Total Area of food Crops	Total oil seeds Acres	Cotton etc. Total Acres	Tobacco & Drugs etc, Acres.	Total area of fodder crops.
		Cereals	Millets	Pulses	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	West Khandesh	2,30,196	7,47,192	2,80,796	1,631	12,76,854	2,29,078	1,32,821	702	20,167
2	East "	1,08,609	7,98,380	5,39,213	4,377	14,78,884	3,55,597	1,57,016	873	5,304
3	Nasik ...	3,02,497	9,80,610	2,98,696	16,509	16,21,198	1,90,328	27,273	676	4,26,684
4	Ahmednagar ...	1,67,035	21,38,981	3,49,407	14,208	27,19,070	1,92,595	16,912	2,553	84,227
5	Poona ...	1,12,962	13,75,482	1,90,281	21,063	17,33,044	1,17,531	873	785	3,91,033
6	Sholapur ...	50,193	17,37,585	1,90,023	8,944	19,99,691	1,90,303	7,321	583	1,28,228
7	Satara ...	1,09,749	10,38,820	2,71,700	12,946	14,69,413	2,01,772	5,214	15,019	4,75,054
	Total Desh ...	10,81,241	88,17,050	21,20,116	79,678	1,22,98,154	14,86,204	3,47,430	21,191	15,30,697
1	Thana ...	3,40,740	60,216	24,387	...	4,34,323	6,022	1,767	604	1,98,857
2	Bombay Suburbs	10,469	...	...	...	12,803	590	...	...	14,398
3	Kolaba ...	2,71,915	54,624	23,594	...	3,53,903	5,087	197	455	39,421
4	Ratnagiri ...	2,17,017	2,31,864	42,628	1,920	5,04,546	24,042	3,523	2,959	1,05,690
	Total Konkan	8,40,141	3,46,704	90,509	1,920	13,05,575	35,741	5,487	4,018	3,58,366
	Total Bombay Pro- vince Maharashtra.	19,21,382	91,63,754	22,10,625	81,598	1,36,03,729	15,21,945	3,52,917	25,209	18,89,063

**Area of land under different cultivations in districts of Samyukta Maharashtra
(Bombay-Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidarbha 1945-46)**

No.	Districts.	Wheat & Rice, etc Acres. Cereals	Jowar & Bajari etc. Acres Millets	Tur, Grams & other Acres Pulses	Other Cereals Millets Pulses Acres	Total Area of food Crops	Total oil seeds Acres	Cotton etc. Total Acres	Tobacco & Drugs etc. Acres.	Total area of fodder crops
1	Wardha ...	1,03,506	3,92,731	28,444	1,757	5,37,822	43,846	3,18,271	148	22,508
2	Nagpur ...	1,91,330	6,40,818	1,25,056	6,909	10,10,980	88,998	1,45,877	867	26,420
3	Chanda ...	4,47,071	3,44,146	1,31,931	30,861	9,72,403	1,16,853	43,880	388	5,645
4	Bhandara ...	6,41,945	1,07,409	2,27,582	26,296	10,19,942	84,969	1,854	59	8,838
	Total C. P. Marathi	13,83,852	14,85,104	5,13,013	65,823	35,41,167	3,34,666	5,09,882	1,462	63,411
1	Akola ...	1,42,364	6,48,033	2,09,748	3,754	10,15,581	1,68,595	6,28,535	302	62
2	Amraoti ...	1,09,263	5,84,236	1,59,481	6,864	8,79,533	94,381	6,16,783	2,180	187
3	Buldana ...	1,12,539	5,75,348	1,71,465	28,101	9,00,571	1,89,891	4,94,505	2,192	71
4	Yeotmal ...	85,998	6,63,875	2,12,545	7,197	9,81,921	1,34,817	5,97,810	448	19
	Total Berar ...	4,50,164	24,71,492	7,53,239	45,916	37,77,606	5,87,684	23,37,633	5,122	339
	Total Mahavidarbha	18,34,016	39,56,596	12,66,252	1,11,739	73,18,773	9,22,350	28,47,515	6,584	63,750

Area of land under different cultivations in the districts of Samyukta Maharashtra
(Bombay-Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidarbha 1945-46)

(Figures in Acres)

No.	Districts.	Area of Misc Non-food crops	Total Area of Non-food crops	Total area of crops,	Total Double cropped area	Total irr- igated Area	Total Area of all Crops	Current fallow Area	Other uncul- tivated area
1	West Khandesh...	15	3,82,783	16,59,637	61,593	39,178	15,98,044	1,48,860	97,631
2	East "	1138	5,20,034	19,98,918	48,082	42,827	19,50,836	1,22,491	46,188
3	Nasik ...	...	6,53,961	22,75,159	75,324	72,637	21,99,835	3,43,229	42,600
4	Ahmednagar ...	52	2,96,339	30,15,409	79,784	1,76,024	29,35,625	3,36,115	27,774
5	Poona ...	3127	5,13,349	22,46,393	1,58,583	1,76,409	20,87,830	4,93,068	14,002
6	Sholapur ...	62	3,26,497	23,26,188	44,047	1,81,328	22,82,141	2,93,610	10,595
7	Satara ...	624	6,97,683	21,67,096	1,22,758	1,11,574	20,44,338	2,96,592	25,274
	Total Desh ...	5018	33,90,646	1,56,88,800	5,90,151	7,98,977	1,50,98,649	20,33,965	2,64,064
1	Thana ...	348	2,07,598	6,41,921	6,293	7,095	6,35,628	3,78,654	57,904
2	Bombay Suburbs	63	15,051	27,854	147	534	27,707	19,784	15,513
3	Kolaba ...	12	45,172	3,99,075	20,692	1,701	3,78,383	4,22,999	21,218
4	Ratnagiri ...	...	1,36,214	6,40,760	32,435	11,282	6,08,325	12,10,520	2,302
	Total Konkan ...	424	4,04,035	17,09,610	59,567	20,612	16,40,043	20,31,957	1,03,937
	Total Bombay Po- vince Maharashtra	5,441	37,94,681	1,73,98,410	6,49,718	8,19,589	1,67,38,692	40,65,922	3,68,001

Area of land under different cultivations in the districts of Samyukta Maharashtra

(Bombay-Maharashtra 1944-45 and Mahavidarbha 1945-46). (Figures in Acres)

No.	Districts.	Area of Misc Non-food Crops.	Total Area of Non-food Crops.	Total Area of Crops.	Total Double cropped area	Total irrigated Area	Total Area of all Crops	Current fallow Area	Other uncultivated Area
1	Wardha ...	31	3,84,804	9,52,102	9,053	9,112	9,43,049	77,495	1,56,961
2	Nagpur ...	87	2,62,249	12,50,811	17,586	57,612	12,33,225	97,455	2,90,966
3	Chanda ...	33	1,66,799	11,38,908	88,443	2,10,359	10,50,465	1,19,686	2,62,073
4	Bhandara ...	12	95,732	11,22,376	2,64,194	2,86,110	8,58,182	57,830	1,29,898
	Total C. P. Marathi ...	163	9,09,584	44,64,197	3,79,276	5,63,193	40,84,921	3,52,466	8,39,898
1	Akola ...	68	7,97,562	18,13,143	12,524	6,146	18,00,619	3,82,448	27,411
2	Amraoti ...	165	7,13,696	15,93,593	6,683	10,838	15,86,910	2,51,574	40,549
3	Buldana ...	10	6,86,669	15,87,241	20,954	14,384	15,66,287	3,46,199	46,876
4	Ycetmal ...	1	7,33,095	17,15,386	16,754	5,528	16,98,632	5,88,600	49,938
	Total Berar ...	244	29,31,022	67,09,363	56,915	36,896	66,52,448	15,68,821	1,64,774
	Total Maha- vidarbha ...	407	38,40,606	1,11,73,560	4,36,191	6,00,089	1,07,37,369	19,21,287	10,04,672

Crop out-turn in different districts of Samyukta Maharashtra.

(Bombay-Maharashtra 1944-45)

Figures in Tons.

	Districts	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowari (Kharip)	Jowari (Rabi)	Bajari	'Ragi (nachni)	Maize	Kodru
1	West Khandesh	19,487	37,664	...	39,880	36,682	46,255	6,461	1,302	4,871
2	East Khandesh	2,656	22,145	...	93,617	5,447	27,544	3	505	...
3	Nasik	24,364	34,087	...	3,536	13,727	70,295	35,802	514	74
4	Ahmednagar	7,389	29,520	30	..	1,34,005	91,629	6,546	695	1
5	Poona	23,647	7,480	204	766	1,01,466	52,800	6,297	205	14
6	Sholapur	3,438	8,249	244	...	1,70,463	14,108	...	3,233	4
7	Satara	22,556	10,873	380	51,899	37,530	43,291	10,364	2,008	171
	Total Desh	1,03,537	1,50,018	858	1,89,698	4,99,320	3,45,922	65,473	8,462	5,135
1	Thana	1,52,076	15	...	...	96	...	11,858	4	548
2	Bombay Sub.	5,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kolaba	1,39,088	1	...	...	...	...	11,825	...	654
4	Ratnagiri	72,864	...	...	...	...	...	32,349	...	14,843
	Total Konkan	3,69,636	16	...	...	96	...	56,032	4	15,045
	Total Bombay Province Maharashtra	4,73,173	1,50,034	858	1,89,698	4,99,416	3,45,922	1,21,505	8,465	21,180

Crop out-turn in Different Districts of Samyukta Maharashtra (Bombay Maharashtra 1944-45)

Figures in Tons.

No.	District	Other Millets	Tur	Grams.	Pulses	Potatoes	Total Cereals	Total Mi- llets	Total Pul- ses	Total Food- grains.
1	West Khandesh	11,191	5,764	11,393	42,103	...	57,151	1,46,642	59,260	2,63,053
2	East do	662	7,419	3,668	69,253	...	24,801	1,27,778	80,340	2,32,919
3	Nasik	8,867	3,785	10,864	29,015	4,787	28,451	1,32,815	43,664	2,34,930
4	Ahmednagar	10,397	9,551	11,749	36,960	2,366	36,939	2,43,273	58,260	3,38,472
5	Poona	4,113	5,204	9,388	15,641	21,598	31,331	1,65,661	30,233	2,27,225
6	Sholapur	1,302	11,375	5,155	15,477	3	11,931	1,89,110	32,007	2,33,048
7	Satara	10,433	9,906	9,716	26,244	5,037	33,809	1,55,696	45,866	2,35,371
	Total Desh	46,965	53,004	61,933	2,34,693	33,221	2,54,413	11,60,975	3,49,630	17,65,018
1	Thana	5,976	720	298	2,170	9	1,52,091	18,482	3,188	1,73,761
2	B. S. D.	...	...	...	...	...	5,608	...	...	5,608
3	Kolaba	6,812	383	119	3,285	...	1,38,089	19,291	3,787	1,62,167
4	Ratnagiri	14,941	208	5	4,698	...	72,864	62,133	4,911	1,39,908
	Total Konkan	27,729	1,311	422	10,153	9	3,68,652	99,906	10,886	4,81,444
Total Bombay Prov. Maharashtra		74,694	66,015	62,355	2,44,846	33,230	6,23,065	12,60,881	3,60,516	22,46,462

Statement showing the land under different crops and its Out-turn in 1943-44 in Bombay-Maharashtra

S. No.	Name	Desh		Konkan	
		Acre	Ton	Acre	Ton
1	Rice	2,91,992	1,08,019	8,35,339	4,09,564
2	Wheat	6,46,986	1,37,220	101	23
3	Barley	4,347	1,040	...	...
4	Jowari (Kharif) ...	9,51,942	2,36,334	16	2
5	Jowari (Rabi) ...	36,10,147	4,92,777	611	102
6	Bajari	38,25,078	4,45,629	...	...
7	Ragi (Nachni) ...	1,82,144	67,072	2,31,496	70,371
8	Maize	31,784	7,698	5	1
9	Kodru	16,507	4,931	60,809	18,146
10	Millets	1,67,701	45,165	70,695	29,889
11	Tur	2,29,032	67,673	9,392	1,399
12	Gram	2,98,895	54,458	2,659	426
13	Other Pulses ...	18,34,597	2,18,655	80,698	12,254
14	Potatoes	10,001	16,643	37	26
1	Total Cereals ...	9,43,325	2,46,279	8,35,440	4,09,587
2	Total Millets ...	87,85,303	12,99,606	3,63,632	1,18,511
3	Total, Pulses ...	18,62,524	3,40,786	92,741	14,079
4	Total food Grains	1,15,91,152	18,86,671	12,91,821	5,42,077

Average Standard out-turn per acre of different Crops in Bombay Maharashtra

No.	District	Rice	Wheat		Jowari		Bajri	Ragi
			Irrigated	Dry	Irrigated	Dry		
1	W. Khandesh	1080	1280	600	...	720	500	900
2	E. „ ...	1080	1280	600	...	720	380	990
3	Nasik ...	1080	1320	460	1400	520	360	850
4	Ahmednagar	1040	1180	500	1500	400	340	900
5	Poona ...	1120	1080	350	1500	500	340	900
6	Sholapur ...	900	1080	400	1500	540	320	
7	Satara ...	1120	1350	480	1500	720	360	900

Land under different cultivations in Marathawada

(Figures in Acres)

(Nizam's dominion.)

No.	Districts	Total area of District	Area not under cultivation	Area of Jungle	Area of Cultivable waste
1	Osmanabad ...	22,49,521	26,000	...	70,510
2	Nander ...	23,33,820	2,69,088	1,66,417	15,815
3	Parbhani ...	30,07,868	2,39,000	1,40,665	36,000
4	Bir ...	22,98,672	1,5,9300	1,15,070	2,604
5	Aurangabad ...	34,23,018	2,60,400	2,92,884	2,213
	Total ...	1,33,12,899	9,47,788	7,15,036	1,27,042
No.	Districts	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowari
1	Osmanabad ...	25,290	1,37,344	602	9,61,804
2	Nander ...	24,145	1,85,816	2,831	5,12,528
3	Parbhani ...	20,762	2,23,699	1,989	7,32,285
4	Bir ...	13,632	1,38,862	8,976	4,72,026
5	Aurangabad ...	2,286	3,19,053	2,781	8,19,145
	Total ...	86,115	10,04,774	17,179	34,97,788
No.	Districts	Chilly, dhana	Sugarcane	Fruits & vegetables	Other food grains
1	Osmanabad ...	24,650	7,817	41,707	38,352
2	Nander ...	35,256	946	24,806	39,690
3	Parbhani ...	51,340	1,443	29,322	19,432
4	Bir ...	22,310	4,972	35,745	17,344
5	Aurangabad ...	25,122	2,670	28,211	20,848
	Total ...	1,58,678	17,848	1,59,791	1,35,666
No.	Districts	Other oilseeds	Total oil seeds	Cotton	Ambadi
1	Osmanabad ...	1,03,117	3,60,750	1,17,999	1,949
2	Nander ...	36,011	1,07,926	4,67,614	5,844
3	Parbhani ...	36,308	1,16,452	6,71,487	6,592
4	Bir ...	69,245	2,81,139	4,56,821	7,899
5	Aurangabad ...	99,568	2,49,723	6,65,804	4,932
	Total ...	3,44,249	11,15,990	23,79,725	27,216

**Land under Different Cultivations
in Marathawada (Nizam's Dominion)**

(Figures in Acres)

No.	Districts.	Current fallow	Cropped total area	Double cropped land	Total area of crops	Irrigated area
1.	Osmanabad ...	27,284	21,25,727	10,584	21,36,313	29,262
2.	Nander ...	1,56,873	17,25,627	13,715	17,39,342	29,260
3.	Parbhani ...	1,37,174	24,55,029	14,812	24,69,841	42,731
4.	Bir. ...	71,501	19,54,197	13,396	19,69,593	52,749
5.	Aurangabad. ...	30,237	28,37,284	24,827	28,62,111	72,113
	Total	4,23,069	1,10,97,864	77,334	1,11,77,200	2,26,115

		Bajri-	Nachani	Maize	Other food grains	Gram
1.	Osmanabad ...	83,549	76	17,282	1,57,855	26,188
2.	Nander ...	22,577	...	25,735	1,26,475	90,745
3.	Parbhani ...	45,752	...	28,201	3,60,761	1,28,392
4.	Bir ...	1,42,268	...	8,641	2,24,062	89,989
5.	Aurangabad ...	34,777	...	14,041	1,84,910	1,40,531
	Total	3,28,923	76	93,900	10,54,063	4,75,845

		Total food crops	Linseed	Til	Mohari	Ground nut	Castor seed
1.	Osmanabad ...	15,22,516	46,126	11,304	1,120	1,96,277	2,806
2.	Nander ...	10,91,550	28,107	13,304	2,559	17,331	10,614
3.	Parbhani ...	16,43,378	56,361	5,376	676	16,155	1,556
4.	Bir ...	11,78,827	61,402	9,149	2,350	1,32,591	6302
5.	Aurangabad ...	15,94,375	66,812	23,247	2,144	53,028	4924
	Total	70,30,646	2,58,808	62,380	8849	4,15,402	26,202

		Total Fibre Crops	Tobacco	Total fodder crops	Other Non food crops	Total Non food crops
1.	Osmanabad ...	1,19,848	3,696	20,110	9,288	5,13,792
2.	Nander ...	4,73,458	4,658	53,874	5,788	6,45,704
3.	Parbhani ...	6,78,079	4,285	20,545	7,232	8,26,593
4.	Bir ...	4,64,720	3,961	25,008	18,938	7,93,766
5.	Aurangabad ...	6,70,736	2,846	26,700	2,510	9,52,515
	Total	24,06,941	19,446	1,46,237	43,756	37,32,370

Crop out-turn in Marathawada

1936

(Figures in Tons)

S. No.	Districts	Rice	Wheat	Jowari	Sugarcane	Linseed
*1	Osmanabad ...	5,064	15,661	98,300	9,421	3,901
2	Nander ...	7,642	19,033	77,816	1,375	2,587
3	Parbhani ...	5,075	27,564	1,17,597	2,221	6,447
4	Bir ...	4,354	17,650	74,106	7,513	4,870
5	Aurangabad ...	840	41,501	1,39,194	4,052	5,768
	Total	22,975	1,21,409	5,07,013	24,582	23,573

S. No.	Districts	Til	Mohari	Ground Nut	Castor seed	Other Crops	Tobacco	Cotton (Bales)
1	Osmanabad	956	84	42,814	146	5,413	620	66,364
2	Nander ...	861	...	5,547	777	890	1,783	54,242
3	Parbhani...	520	37	5,212	90	2,147	946	1,14,729
4	Bir ...	1,014	123	41,830	370	897	784	46,899
5	Aurangabad	2,527	80	16,490	187	2,940	661	14,7,453
	Total ...	5,878	324	1,11,893	1,570	12,287	4,794	4,27,687

Prominent Crop Production in Kolhapur State in 1944-45

(Figures in Maunds)

Rice-16,32,163, Kharip Jowari-11,83,858, Bajari-45,289, Tur-83,091
 Wheat-20,437, Ragi-2,50,222; Grams-22,662, Ground Nut-6,45,469
 Maize-24,174, Chilli-50,658; Tobbaco-1,01,905; Udeed-25,010; Cotton-37,054
 Rabi Jowari-78,093; Jaggery-62,87,586; Saffron-27,659; Onions-13,727;
 Vatana-20,894; Masur-1,375; Hulaga-13,139; Rala-17,358

The Area of Prominent Crops in Sangli State 1946-47

(Figures in Acres)

Jowari-2,11,400; Bajari-47,400; Wheat-23,700; Rice-10,000
 Millet-1,600; Grams-619,400; Tur-12,800; Ground Nut 627,600;
 Karada-13,300; Cotton-56,300; Tobacco-6,900; Sugarcane-2,200,
 Saffron-1,900.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES IN UNITED MAHARASHTRA

We have already found out as a result of our study of the figures of agricultural produce of the United Maharashtra that it is altogether self-contained and it has possibilities of far greater developments in the near future. We shall now consider what its industrial position is like. Our study will lead us to the conclusion that the United Maharashtra will be industrially far more advanced in comparison with other provinces. As the city of Bombay which is the most advanced centre in India forms part of United Maharashtra, there need be no anxiety whatsoever about its industrial future.

United Maharashtra is not, however, rich in respect of the mineral wealth, which is necessary for industrial growth. This necessity has to be met from somewhere outside. A geological survey of United Maharashtra leads us to think, however, that there is some unexploited wealth concealed in the bowels of the earth. Some parts of Western Ghats in Satara District have iron deposits in them. The soil of Mahabaleshwar itself contains such ore. Articles of iron such as roasting pans and frying pans were once made by crude methods by the country people over there. Kolhapur and Thana have aluminium deposits. Satara, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur-Belgaum have manganese. But all these are not regarded business propositions. Chanda and Yeotmal Districts in Mahavidarbha have coal deposits and experts believe that there can be an output of 400 crores of tons every year. Even at present some coal is produced from these mines. In 1940, 18 lakhs of tons of coal were produced from pits here. The Lohara hills in Chanda districts also conceal iron ore. Agaris, even now make some iron articles by their crude methods. Bhandara and Nagpur districts have manganese of very high quality. The production in 1940 was 6 lakhs of tons. It is exported from here as a raw product. Baihar has aluminium deposits. Lonar Lake in Buldana can turn out large quantities of soda. A certain business firm is doing it at present. In point of mineral

wealth, Mahavidarbha is more favourably endowed than Bombay Maharashtra. All these require, a close survey to find out whether their opening up would be a business proposition.

Nature is wholly munificent to United Maharashtra for producing electrical energy. The Tata Hydro Electric works in the Western Ghats have already demonstrated what can be done in this respect. The proposed Koyana project can do a good deal. The bunds at Urmodi and Mahabaleshwar in Satara, the one on Vaitarana in Nasik and Bhandardara can produce electrical energy for industrial purpose. The same is true about Totla in Nagpur, Painganga in Yeotmal and Chitratkot on Indravati in Baster State.

The existing principal industry in United Maharashtra is the textile spinning and weaving mills. The following are the figures concerning these mills as in 1944.—

Place	Cotton Textile	Labour	Hosiery, Silk or wool textiles	Labour
Bombay City	81+5	2,02,706	61	10,498
Thana Dist.	11+3	653	6	3,641
Bombay Suburban Dist.	6+1	10,540	4	953
East Khandesh	5	6,204	.....	.....
West Khandesh	1	2,319	.....	.....
Nasik Dist.	20+8	843	.....	.....
Poona Dist.	3+13	1,606	3	220
Sholapur Dist.	12+412	30,915	.....	.....
Ahmednagar	2+7	155	3	22
Satara Dist.	2	71	1	33
Total.....	143+449	2,56,012	78	15367

The figures after the sign+are of factories registered under Section 5 (1) and (2) of the Indian Factories Act.

The figures of mills and the looms and spindles they run in Bombay, Mahratta States and Mahavidarbha are given below :

Place	Mills	Spindles	Average Daily Working spdls.	Looms	Average Daily Working looms
Bombay City	65	28,03,406	25,86,850	66,164	65,390
Sholapur (Sholapur 5 + Barsi 3)	8	3,02,704	2,78,787	7,015	6,799
East Khandesh (Jalgaon 2 + Amalner 1 & Chalisgaon 1)	4	1,05,740	1,02,937	2,523	2,430
Poona	1	16,732	15,701	582	426
Dhulia (W.K.)	1	46,136	.....	1,058	.....
Bhivandi (Thana)	1	.....	.....	246	.....
Madhaonagar (Miraj Junior)	1	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Miraj	1	23,356	.....	546	.....
Bhor	2	4,912	.....	31	.....
Sangli	2	13,108	.....	382	.....
Kolhapur	1	25,780	.....	602	.....
Idalkaranji	2	.....	.....	143	.....
Tikekarwadi (Sholapur)	1	.....	.....	51	.....
Mahavidarbha					
Nagpur	2	1,67,596		3,118	
Pulgaon	1	17,792		239	
Hinganghat	3	75,530		1,273	
Badnera	1	21,384		369	
Akola	1	13,096		292	
Elichpur (Amraoti)	1	12,092		343	
Marathawada					
Aurangabad	1	18,316		271	
Total.....	100	38,23,670		85,248	

There are several small factories besides these mills which carry on only weaving. Figures below are given of yarn and cloth produced in Bombay city and India during 1945 and 1946 which show comparative production in either.

	1945			1946		
Bombay City	16,092	Lakhs yards cloth	13,530	Lakhs yards cloth.		
	5,072	„ Lbs. yarn.	4,090	„ Lbs. yarn.		
India	46,395	„ Yds. cloth	40,027	„ Yds. cloth.		
	16,434	„ Lbs. yarn.	13,964	„ Lbs. yarn.		

The proportion between spindles in Bombay City and those in districts of United Maharashtra is 36.4 and 28.8. respectively. About 36.4% of the total yarn produced in 1946 in Bombay City was yarn produced by mills in the United Maharashtra districts. Mills outside Bombay spin coarse yarn. Since the yarn is always weighed in lbs. and not measured in yards the actual figure may show an additional percentage of 4 to 5.

If we suppose that United Maharashtra Districts produce 40% of the yarn produced in Bombay city, the figure for 1946 will be 1936 lakhs of lbs. yarn. In the same way the Districts will have produced 30% of the cloth produced in Bombay, which for 1946 would be 40.9 lakh yards. All this goes to prove 41% cloth of the total production in India is produced in United Maharashtra, including Bombay.

There are 26 silk and Rayon Silk weaving mills in Bombay city with 3019 looms. There is a silk mill at Bhiwandi in Thana District, which has 50 looms. There are 73 looms which weave silk in the Gajanan Mills at Sangli. (This was demolished lately in the aftermath that followed Gandhiji's murder.)

There are 5 woollen mills in Bombay city with 7560 spindles and 194 power looms. The woollen mill at Thana has 2880 spindles and 296 looms.

Many more wool and silk mills could be started in United Maharashtra in the vicinity of Koyana Valley or Kalyan Ambarnath area.

The figures for yarn and cloth show that United Maharashtra is easily the most advanced province in India in respect of the textile industry. It produces a great deal more than it requires for its own consumption. Several provinces depend upon it for their supply of cloth. Even if therefore, it is backward in point of other industries it makes up for that by its position in producing cloth and yarn.

Starch, bobbins and shuttles which are necessary for this industry can be manufactured in Maharashtra. Jowar in Maharashtra can be used for making starch and bamboo and other wood could be used for bobbins and shuttles.

Besides these big mills, there are handlooms at work in several centres of Maharashtra for producing cloth. If electric energy is supplied to them, their number can be considerably augmented.

There are nine hosiery factories at present in Bombay Maharashtra including the city of Bombay. The number of these may also well increase. It can develop as a cottage industry or even home industry. Women in need can particularly take advantage of this.

Washing, dying and printing departments in the existing mills, can be considerably developed. Similarly, independent factories of these industries can be developed in the Kalyan Ambarnath area. As the standard of living of the people rises, these departments of mills have to develop.

It is quite practicable to improve the quality of cotton in Maharashtra and spin finer counts of yarn. Mills also can rise in several other places than Bombay as for instance in such cotton growing areas as Jamner and Erandol, in East Khandesh, Nandurbar and Dondaiche in West Khandesh, Karad in Satara, Malegaon in Nasik and Rahuri in Ahmednagar. Mahavidarbha is a cotton growing area and there is any amount of scope for spinning and weaving mills to grow.

In the cotton harvesting season of 1944, there were working 107 Ginning and Pressing factories in East Khandesh 63 in West Khandesh, 16 in Nasik, 17 in Sholapur, 28 in Ahmednagar, and the number of workers employed in all these was

12704. In Mahavidarbha, there were 363 ginning and pressing factories. The number was more than double when cotton fetched much better prices. During the past ten years, due to Government's policy of "grow more food-crops," the number may have decreased rather than increased.

In engineering industry are included the motor vehicle repair works, motor body building works, electricity-generating works, electric machinery factories, mill stores, machine and tools workshops, shipbuilding workshops, trunks locks, cutlery works, tramway workshops, Kerosene tins filling etc. There were 443 such factories in Bombay city and Bombay Maharashtra, the number of employees in them being 27853. In Bombay city alone their number was 352 and the number of workers 20934.

A large number of such factories is concentrated in Bombay City. In Satara, there are the wellknown agricultural implements factories at Kirloskarwadi of Kirloskar Brothers and the Cooper Engineering Works at Satara, where ploughs, crushers, cots, groundnut crushers, sugar manufacturing mills are produced. During the war period, even engines, lathes and electric motors were manufactured at Kirloskarwadi. They have started another factory for this now. Cooper Engineering Works produce oil engines, lathes, drilling machines, cutting machines and spare parts of all these. The Kirloskar Brothers have planned to start a factory for manufacture of oil engines, other machines and their parts near Poona. Cooper Engineering Works manufacture some machinery of the textile Mills also. Messrs Dandekar & Co., manufacture rice mill machinery. There are at Sangli, Pachora, Karad and other places similar machinery manufacturing centres. Dandekar's factory at Bhivandi make sugarcane crushers with a capacity to crush 100 tons of sugarcane.

Machinery manufacturing has very good prospects in Maharashtra. Big machinery has to be imported from foreign countries or from Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur. Both iron and coal necessary for their manufacture is lacking in Maharashtra and therefore their growth is bound to be on a limited scale. But there is some scope for its growth in Mahavidarbha. Such factories can arise also where abundant electric energy will be available. From this point of view, the

Kalyan-Ambarnath area has a big future. Similarly when the Koyana project materialises, there is scope for it at Chiploon in Ratnagiri District. Factories of oil engines, spare parts of machinery, machine tools, bicycles, agricultural implements and watches could be set up in Poona. Electric motors, electric fans, refrigerators, big machines, producing aluminium from bauxite, etc., could be set up in Kalyan Ambarnath area. When the Koyana project materialises aluminium factories could be set at Chiploon. Poona and Nasik can have factories of copper and brass plates and utensils. There is such a factory at present at Poona.

In 1944, there were 45 metal and metal casting works in Bombay Maharashtra and workers employed there, were 4527. In Bombay city alone their number was 40 and the number of employees 3616. It is necessary that Government should provide for training of iron casters who can run such factories and these can be started in Ambarnath-Kalyan area.

Next in importance to cotton textiles in Maharashtra is sugar manufacturing. These factories are seasonal, because they work only for the sugar crushing period. In Bombay Maharashtra (excluding the states) there were ten sugar factories in which 5881 employees worked. In the Deccan States there are four factories. What was the producing capacity of these fourteen factories i. e. how much tonnage of sugarcane as crushed in them can be studied from the following table.

Factory	Daily Crushing capacity	
1. Saswad Mali-Akluj	450 to	500 tons
2. Brihan Maharashtra-Shripur	300 to	350 tons
3. Walchandnagar-Kalamb	1200	tons
4. Ravalgaon	700	tons
5. Belapur Sugar Co., Harigaon	1000	tons
6. Maharashtra Sugar Factory Belapur	1000 to	1200 tons
7. Belwandi	250 to	300 tons
8. Somayya-Kopargaon	700 to	750 tons
9. Godavari-Kanegaon	750 to	800 tons
10. Changdeo Puntamba	350	tons
11. Kolhapur	500	tons
12. Phaltan	625 to	650 tons
13. Krishna Sugar Works-Kittur	200	tons
14. Ugar	500	tons

On an average, these factories work for four months in a year. It may be assumed that one tenth of the sugarcane crushed is sugar. Approximately 7000 to 8000 bags of sugar is produced in these factories per day. When the Koyana project materialises there can be established more sugar factories in Maharashtra, because more land will come under sugarcane cultivation.

It is quite possible to produce power alcohol as a by-product in these factories. Government has already under contemplation a scheme for producing power alcohol at Belapur.

Gur-manufacturing by machinery has started of late, in Maharashtra. The number of such factories in 1944, was 276 and the number of workers 6481.

Eatables, drinks, tobacco factories, bakeries, sweetmeat makers and confectioners, coffee crushers, dairies, flour mills, fruit preservers, ice and soda water factories, rice mills, cigarette and bidi manufactures must be reckoned as small industries. In 1944, in whole of Bombay Maharashtra there were 302 big and small factories of these and 20,066 employees worked in them. Of these 102 were in Bombay, the number of workers being 6,337.

There is very good scope for preserving fruits and vegetables by canning in Bombay Maharashtra. Nasik, Poona and Ratnagiri can have such factories. Mangoes, of the best varieties can be preserved in Ratnagiri, Jalgaon and Rahūri can be centres for preserving juices of oranges and such citrous fruits. In Berar and Nagpur, orange juice, marmalade, orange peel oil can be produced on a large scale. Bombay and Poona can have many more biscuit factories. Bhivandi, Panvel, Chiplun, can have factories of rice flakes. More rice mills can also be started in the paddy area. Jalgaon, Bhusaval, Dondaiche, Niphad, can have factories of wheat flakes. Sugar factories can have branches for the manufacture of lemon drops etc. Edible oil mills can be started in Satara and Karad. Berar and Nagpur can have vegetable ghee factories, as also Khandesh and Satara.

There were three cigarette factories in the city of Bombay, three in the suburban districts and one at Poona in 1944.

These can increase in much larger numbers, particularly in tobacco producing centres like Kolhapur, Nipani, Sangli etc.,. As milk is produced on a large scale in Khandesh Districts and the Satara-Sangli tract, milk products of a durable character have a good scope there.

Konkan has excellent chances for developing sea fisheries. Government ought to pay more attention to this. All catching of fish is now done by old world methods, but Government have started schools to train fishermen in new methods and motor boats are now used for big catches. Their quick transport is also being looked after. Shark liver oil promises to develop on a large scale as well as preservation and salting of fish.

Varnishes, paints and colours, dying and washing, gas works, safety matches, oil mills, soap manufacture, and similar factories were 308 in Bombay Maharashtra in 1944, the number of workers being 29,496. In Bombay city alone there were 101 factories and 20917 workers.

Linseed and castorseed mills have a field in Satara, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Nasik. There are a number of Soap factories now in Bombay city. Soap Works can always run suitably in the proximity of vegetable ghee producing centres. There are no factories of paints and varnishes run on modern lines. Experts are needed for this purpose. If they become available, Kalyan Ambarnath area can have such factories. There are two match factories at Thana and two in the Suburban District. Match manufacturing can well be a cottage industry too.

Lac is produced on a large scale in Bastar State ; so varnish and paint factories can be established there. Medicinal herbs are available in abundance in the Western Ghats. Medicines from these are at present manufactured at Panvel, Ahmednagar, Poona and Chembur. There is scope for them almost everywhere in Maharashtra and Mahavidarbha.

Charcoal, tar, gas etc., could be manufactured from wood which is in plenty in Thana, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Dangs and their factories could be started in Bombay and Sholapur as coal-gas would be a consumable commodity in factories and

homes in these industrial centres. There is scope for such factories in Mahavidarbha also. Chemicals for industrial purposes could be produced in Ambarnath-Kalyan area. There are seven factories of such chemicals in Thana and Suburban Districts and five in the city of Bombay.

Under the head paper and printing will come paper mills, printing presses, book-binding etc. In 1944, Bombay Maharashtra had 235 such factories and the number of workers in them was 11,023. Of these 194, were in Bombay city, the number of workers being 8439. Of the paper mills, three were in Bombay, one in Suburban district and two in Poona. Of the two paper mills in Poona, one is big and about 800 to 900 workers are employed in it.

Raw materials for manufacturing paper pulp viz. bamboos and other materials are available in plenty in Chanda District and a paper mill there is a quite practicable proposition. There is a fine bamboo forest in Supa Mahal of Karwar District where also a paper mill would be a business proposition, particularly after the Kalinadi is bunded and electric energy is produced. Cardboard paper factories will be in order in Khandesh, because the forests over there provide grass that is required for it. The sugar factories also can run packing paper mills as squeezed sugarcane can be used for that purpose. The groundnut covers could also be used for this, in ground nut producing areas like Satara, Khandesh and Berar.

Shuttles and bobbins factories can be situated at Khanapur in Belgaum District and Nawapur in Khandesh District. The bamboos and wood required for their manufacture is easily available in neighbouring forests. Playwood can be manufactured in Karwar, because the necessary raw wood is available there. Shipbuilding can be started in some ports in the Konkan tract. Thana and Kolaba produce fine teakwood and many saw mills can find work there. In the forest areas of Mahavidarbha also can be started factories of plywood, shuttles and bobbins.

Saw Mills, bricks and tiles manufacturing, furniture making and carpentry, cement and calcium works, potteries, glass works, stone cutting etc., can be grouped together. There were 264 such factories in Bombay Maharashtra, the workers' num-

ber being 22,071. Of these Bombay city alone had 100 and the number of employees in them was 11,333. There are three glass works in Bombay city, four in the Suburban District and one in Poona District. There is one glass factory, in Aundh state at Ogalewadi.

In Mahavidarbha there are three glass factories. One at Gondia and two at Nagpur. Most of the raw materials are available there locally. Only soda has to be imported. The soda produced in Lonar lake is available to a certain extent. It has many chances of further development in Mahavidarbha as it is favourably circumstanced in respect of raw materials. Glass factories in the city of Bombay and Bombay Maharashtra have to depend on imports of raw materials. Savantwadi-Belgaum possess the cilica required for making glass, so that a glass factory or factories have good prospects there. Glass sheets, are not still produced in this province. Factories of glass sheets is a direction in which glass making should now develop. With the help of experts even Kalyan-Ambernath area can have these factories. Gas can be used for glass furnaces here. In the whole of United Maharashtra several factories of glass bangles can be started. There is a great demand for glass bangles in the United Maharashtra and they are mostly imported from Firozabad (U.P) Big bangle factories would be suitably started near the glass factories.

It is possible to start a cement factory in Rajur in Yeotmal District in Mahavidarbha. Because most of the raw material required for it, except gypsum are available there. Potteries can be developed in Nagpur and Chanda. There is a pottery works now at Nagpur. There is another at Taiegaon near Poona also. Khanapur in Belgaum can also take such a factory because the necessary clay is available nearby. A pottery factory has recently been started there. By importing high quality clay from somewhere, Kalyan Ambernath area can also have a pottery works. There are several brick factories now near Kalyan. If better clay is used, better quality of bricks, that is more durable bricks, can be produced. Khana-pur in Belgaum also can have brick factories.

Leather articles and shoes factories were 56 in Bombay Maharashtra and the number of workers was 1900. In Bombay

city alone, there were 4 small and 40 big leather factories, number of workers being 1578.

Shoe making by old methods and leather tanning is all done as cottage work. Tanning by modern methods will provide work for many factories. The raw material required for that purpose like myrabolums, skin of babhul, Dhavda leaves etc., are in plenty both in Maharashtra and Mahavidarbha. There are six small tanning works in Mahavidarbha and there are 400 to 500 workers in them. Factories on modern lines are quite possible near Nagpur. They are also possible in Bombay Maharashtra, at Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Nandurbar, and Malegaon. There are 3 chrome leather factories in Maharashtra, but there is a possibility of starting such five more factories in Maharashtra. They can be established by the side of tanning factories. Bombay can have Morocco leather bagging, roller and other high quality leather factories. Nasik also can be a good centre for this work. Leather belting for mills etc., can also be produced in Maharashtra at Poona, Karad, Sholapur, Malegaon and Nandurbar. Handbags, money purses, suitcases, medicine bags, and such other superior leather goods can be produced in Maharashtra with some special effort.

Glue and Gilletin factories can well be started by the side of tanning works, for all the waste from those works can be used for the manufacture of glue. In fact it is a by-product industry of the principal leather industry. Deolali and Poona can be good centres for the same. Gilletin is produced the same way, but its factory needs more skilled workers. Leather guts, from the intestines of the dead cattle can be another by-industry and the factories can be run at Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bombay.

There are two bone-mill factories in Thana and Suburban districts. In 1944, there were 40 and 72 workers in them. There is scope for more bone mill factories. There can be at least two immediately started at Nagpur and Wardha. In Maharashtra, they can be run near some railway centres. These factories run only for a few months in a year. Refuse from the various villages has to be conserved, concentrated and used for improving agriculture.

Brush making, canvass making, gramophone records, washing of clothes, rubber goods, rope making etc., is being done in 163 factories in Bombay Maharashtra, the number of workers being 24015. Of these 122 big and small factories were in Bombay city and the number of employees was 9443. In the suburban district, there were 21 and 2335 workers were employed. In Bombay city there were 7 factories of rubber goods and one at Poona, the workers respectively being 1018 and 93. There is one factory of gramophone records. There are five brush and canvass making factories in Bombay and one canvass making factory in Thana. As for rope making factories, there is one in Bombay suburban and one in Thana District.

There is very good scope for rubber goods in Maharashtra. Raw rubber supplies can come from Southern India, Burma and Malaya. Other raw materials are also available. Rubber tyres, rubber shoes, synthetic rubber goods, toy balloons can be produced for consumption everywhere. Not very skilled labour is necessary for these factories, but water supply must be ample. Bicycle tyres and tubes factories can be started at Poona and in Ambarnath-Kalyan area. Late-rubber goods factories can be started anywhere. Factories of rubber shoes, synthetic rubber goods and rubber proof goods can be started at Poona, Sholapur, and Kalyan Ambarnath. Latex rubber goods, like gloves, balloons, milk bottle nipples, pessaries, droppers, fountain pen tubes etc., can also be manufactured with some effort.

Some minor stationery, toilet preparations, face powders, brillantines, snows etc., are being manufactured in several places in Maharashtra and there is still scope for a good deal of growth.

Not much information from Mahavidarbha regarding these minor industries is available. Whatever was available has already been made use of here.

Information regarding large scale industries, the possibility of their growth etc., has been given. There is scope for several cottage industries also in the United Maharashtra. Workers in the various cottage industries could be trained on modern

lines and the old-fashioned handicrafts could be made more profitable. The weavers of Maharashtra pursue weaving as a home industry. If they are trained to use the fly shuttle and the automatic loom, they will greatly prosper. They can also be taught to weave woollen cloth. Hosiery work can be carried on by women in their own homes.

Keeping silkworms for sericulture can also be developed as a home industry in Satara, Poona and Nasik districts in particular. Hemp and hessian ropes is also a home industry and it admits of greater development. Cocoanut fibres are made into strong ropes in Konkan. Hand paper is manufactured at Junnar and Erandol. Those who run it can specialise in turning out drawing paper, blotting paper and bond paper.

Village chamars (Cobblers) can develop glue making as a home industry. Many useful articles of daily use could be turned out of bamboo and cane. Lac production can be developed in Khandesh and Bastar. Pottery of a crude character is a home industry in Maharashtra villages, carried on by the Kumbhar community. They could be taught to turn out glazed material and Chinaware, particularly in Ratnagiri and Belgaum Districts. Bangle making is also a cottage industry, preservation of fruit and fruit juices in Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar, could be developed. Oil Mills of old type, (Ghanis) could be improved and if the oilmen (Telis) are provided with superior variety of Ghanis there is a good scope for the development of this industry in Maharashtra. Handicrafts of wood and earth, bee-keeping are other directions in which home industry can grow.

Banking in Maharashtra has developed considerably in recent years. Banks are absolutely necessary for the growth of commerce and industry and both are interdependent, Bombay being a commercial and industrial centre, it is a banking centre also, although, there is a good deal of growth noticeable in Maharashtra districts. The following information is collected from the banking Statistic published by the Reserve Bank of India triennially.

The list of Banks whose paid up capital and reserve are more than Rupees five lacs—Scheduled Banks (class A1.)

(Figures in thousands)

Place		Name of Bank	Paid up capital	Reserve
1	Bombay	Union Bank of India	3,900	1,625
2	„	New Citizen Bank	1,009	76
3	„	Natonal Savings Bank	2,866	524
4	„	Habib Bank	5,000	750
5	„	Gadodia Bank	719	
6	„	Exchange Bank of India & Africa	2,500	40
7	„	Discount Bank	1,029	
8	„	Deokaran Nanji Bank	5,000	1,200
9	„	Central Bank of India	25,127	27,431
10	„	Bank of India	14,884	18,934
11	„	Associated Banking Corporation	625	31
12	Akola	Laxmi Bank	2,500	90
13	Wardha	Bank of Nagpur	987	60
14	Poona	Bank of Maharashtra	1,250	270

The list of Non-Scheduled Banks (class A 2) whose paid up capital and reserves are more than Rupees five lacs.

(figures in thousands)

Place	Name of Bank	Paid up Capital	Reserve
1 Bombay	Shroff Bank	900	5
2 "	National Security Bank	556	17
3 Satara	United Western Bank	499	56
4 Poona	Presidency Industrial Bank	489	38
5 Kolhapur	Bank of Kolhapur	203	395
6 Aurangabad	Bank of Aurangabad	504	...

Banks whose paid up capital and reserve are from Rs. 1 to 5 lacs (Class-B.)

1 Sangli	Sangli Bank	200	190
2 Nagpur	Safe Bank	257	...
3 Poona	Kering Rupchand and Co. Bankers	100	...
4 "	Bharat Industrial Bank	97	6
5 Panvel	Banthia Bank	141	4
6 Aundh	Bank of Aundh	142	39

Banks whose paid up capital and reserve are from Rs. 50 thousand to one lac (class C.)

1 Satara	Swadeshi Commercial Bank	36	47
2 Barsi	Bank of Barsi	55	6
3 Bombay	Model Bank of Barshi	42	10

Co-operative Banks class A, whose paid up capital and reserve are more than Rs. 5 lacs.

1 Bombay	B. P. Co. Bank	1996	489
2 "	B. P. Land Mortgage Bank	501	24
3 "	Shamrao Vithal Co. Bank	139	171
4 Jalgaon	E. Khandesh Co. Bank	615	396
5 Poona	Poona District Central Co. Op. Bank	395	180
6 Amraoti	Amraoti Central Co. Bank	15	1
7 Nagpur	C. P. Berar Prov. Co. Bank	678	362

There are 28 Co-operative Banks in Maharashtra in "B" Class, whose paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund is between 1 lakh and 5 lakhs. Urban Cooperative Banks and Communal Co-operative Banks come under this head. Of these, two are in Bombay city, 15 in the districts, 6 in Mahavidarbha and 5 in Marathwada.

Some information regarding insurance business is also given here. In Bombay city alone, there are 69 Insurance Companies. Of these, 46 do only Life Business and 15 deal in Fire, Motor, Shipping etc. Some do both kinds of business. Next to Bombay, stands Poona with 7 Life Insurance Companies and one Motor Insurance Co. Nasik and Satara also have each a life company. In Mahavidarbha, there are three at Nagpur. There is a Motor Insurance Co., at Ratnagiri. Besides, these, there are Provident Companies all over Maharashtra : 23 in Bombay ; one in Poona, one at Karad in Satara district, one in Nasik and one in East Khandesh, one in Thana and two at Nagpur.

The Life Insurance Companies in Bombay City had at the end of 1946, businesses in force to the extent of Rs. 3,23,41,02,000. The Poona Life Companies had at the end of 1946, business in force to the extent of Rs. 4,74,52,000. That at Satara Rs. 10,00,54,000 ; that at Nasik Rs. 1,16,26,000 for the same period. The business of the two companies out of the three at Nagpur was at the end of 1945, Rs. 63,57,000.

Classification of insurance companies according to their business would show that four companies have done business from one lakh to 10 lakhs. 13 have from 10 to 50 lakhs ; nine have from 50 lakhs to 1 crore ; eight have from Rs. 1 to 2 crores ; three have from 2 to 3 crores ; two have from 3 to 5 crores ; two have from 5 to 10 crores, one has from 10 to 20 crores, three have from 20 to 40 crores and the Oriental Company has more than 100 crores. Six of the seven Poona Companies have from 10 to 50 lakhs and one from 2 to 3 crores. The Nasik Company has from 1 to 2 crores. The Satara Company has from 10 to 20 crores. One of the Nagpur Companies has from 1 to 10 crores. And the other from 50 lakhs to 1 crore.

Such in brief, is the industrial and commercial position of United Maharashtra. We have seen what industries exist at present and what can grow better in the future. And also which new industries can be started. It is not necessary to have complete details of all commercial activities in the United Maharashtra. There are many limited liability companies to carry on industrial and commercial activities as well as private individuals, besides banking and insurance. Half the trade of India may be described to be concentrated in the city of Bombay and saying that is saying everything in favour of United Maharashtra.

This brief and not at all exhaustive survey is enough to convince impartial students that if the United Maharashtra is brought into being as a federating unit in the Indian Union, it can be quite selfsufficient and self-dependent and prosper on its own. It will, naturally, be able to occupy a place of honour in the Indian Union. We have considered here only, the material aspects of the case for United Maharashtra. It will be beyond dispute, that culturally and from the point of view of social progress, very few provinces in India are as advanced as the United Maharashtra. It is enough only to refer to the various educational and research institutions, social work centres, popular awakening agencies, newspapers and periodicals to help the reader infer about Maharashtra's place in the vanguard.

CHAPTER VI

WEATHER OF UNITED MAHARASHTRA

Following are the tables showing the Rainfall, Temperature, and Relative Humidity of different prominent places in United Maharashtra. The Annual average Rainfall has been calculated on the data of 50 years before 1940.

No.	District	Rainfall (In Inches)	No.	Districts	Rainfall
1	West Khandesh...	25.46	7	Savantwadi ...	176.38
2	East Khandesh ...	28.18	1	Chanda ...	54.88
3	Nasik	41.67	2	Bhandara ...	57.20
4	Ahmednagar ...	22.62	3	Wardha ...	41.40
5	Poona	36.56	4	Nagpur ...	46.18
6	Sholapur	23.33	5	Akola	32.81
7	Satara	31.67	6	Amraoti ...	33.32
8	Belgaum	41.86	7	Buldana ...	31.22
9	Kolhapur	70.82		Yeotmal ...	38.84
10	S. Maratha States.	25.35			
1	Thana	87.98	1	Aurangabad ...	28.29
2	Bombay	71.21	2	Bidar	33.74
3	Bombay Suburban	81.70	3	Bir	27.86
4	Kolaba	123.15	4	Nander	38.98
5	Ratnagiri	119.78	5	Osmanabad ...	33.18
6	Karwar	106.86	6	Parbhani ...	35.67

The Relative Humidity is as follows.

Place	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Annu- al	Place	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Annu- al
Akola	17	70	38	Ahmednagar ...	14	65	35
Amraoti ... ..	...	...	...	Poona	19	78	43
Nagpur	19	76	43	Sholapur ...	17	60	26
Chanda	18	74	46	Miraj	27	77	46
Bombay	59	84	69	Aurangabad ...	16	70	37
Ratnagiri	59	87	71	Mahabaleswar	41	100	67
Malegaon	18	65	37	Belgaum ...	29	90	55

Following are the figures of Maximum, Minimum and Average Temperature of different places in United Maharashtra.

City			Annual Maxi- mum	Annual Mini- mum	April- May Maxi- mum	April- May Mini- mum	Dec.-Jan. Maxi- mum	Dec.-Jan. Mini- mum
Akola	...	...	93.3	67.8	108.2	81.3	84.7	53.3
Amraoti		...	92.0	69.6	107.6	80.7	83.2	58.4
Nagpur	...	...	92.1	70.1	108.7	82.7	81.7	57.2
Chanda	...	...	92.6	68.8	109.4	82.1	82.5	52.8
Bombay		...	86.8	73.8	91.1	79.6	83.1	68.8
Alibag	...	...	85.8	72.6	88.9	79.1	82.1	63.5
Ratnagiri		...	86.9	73.4	90.3	79.8	85.5	67.1
Malegaon		...	92.2	65.2	105.0	52.3	85.0	75.1
Ahmednagar		...	89.8	64.2	101.3	72.1	83.1	52.9
Poona	...	...	89.4	64.4	100.9	73.5	84.9	53.0
Sholapur		...	92.7	68.5	104.7	77.7	87.4	58.5
Miraj	...	...	88.6	66.0	99.2	72.5	84.0	57.0
Aurangabad		...	90.4	66.5	103.5	75.8	83.5	55.8
Mahabaleshwar		...	74.5	61.0	85.4	66.1	72.7	56.5
Jalgaon	...	...	...	67.7	108.7	80.3	88.0	53.1



मराठी मातृभाषिकोंचे तालुकावार आंकडे
 मुंबई इंग्लिश स्वतंत्र्युत्तरी रिपोर्ट सन १९०१ आणि बडगा
 मध्यकांत व संस्थान हेडक्वार्टर लॉन्गुवारी रिपोर्ट १९११
 यावरून घेतले आहेत

MARATHI DISTRICTS		तपशील	
1 EAST KHANDESH	14 AMRAOTI	नदी	RIVER
2 WEST KHANDESH	15 WARDHA	रेल्वे	RAILWAY
3 THANA	16 CHANDRA	मंताची सरहद्द	PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
4 NASIK	17 NAGPUR	जिल्ह्याची सरहद्द	DISTRICT
5 AHMEDNAGAR	18 BHANDARA	तालुक्याची सरहद्द	TALUKA
6 POONA	19 AURANGABAD	पैकडा ३५ ते १०० पर्यंत ७५-८० %	ABADATHI
7 SHOLAPUR	20 BIR	पैकडा ५० ते १५५ पर्यंत ५०-७५ %	MARATHI
8 SATARA	21 QSMANABAD	पैकडा ५५ ते १५० पर्यंत ५०-५० %	MARATHI
9 RATNAGIRI	22 PARBHANI	पैकडा ५५ ते १५० पर्यंत ५०-५० %	MARATHI
10 KOLABA	23 NANDER	पैकडा ५५ ते १५० पर्यंत ५०-५० %	MARATHI
11 BULDANA	24 KOLHAPUR	पैकडा ५५ ते १५० पर्यंत ५०-५० %	MARATHI
12 AKOLA	25 GOA	पैकडा ५५ ते १५० पर्यंत ५०-५० %	MARATHI
13 VEOTMAL	26 BASTAR	पैकडा ५५ ते १५० पर्यंत ५०-५० %	MARATHI



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